FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-107
Friday
3 June 1988

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-107 *3 June 1988*

CONTENTS

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Further Reportage on CEMA Economic Conference 1
SED's Mittag Attends Discussion *[ADN]* 1
Grosz Receives Economic Secretaries *[MTI]* 1
Participants Listed *[MTI]* 1
CSSR's Lenart Departs *[CTK]* 2
More on Socialist CC Secretaries Meeting 3
Delegations Listed *[AGERPRES]* 3
Ceausescu Receives Secretaries *[AGERPRES]* 3

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

GDR Delegation Activities at UN Special Session 4
Fischer, Florin Speak *[ADN]* 4
Fischer Talks With UN Leader *[ADN]* 4
Fischer Addresses Assembly *[ADN]* 5
Fischer Meets CSSR Official *[ADN]* 6
Fischer Meets PRC, Iranian Counterparts *[ADN]* 6
Bulgarian Official Interviewed on Session *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 May]* 6

ALBANIA

Conclusion of Reagan-Gorbachev Summit Noted 9
Kapllani Leads Delegation to UN 9
Government Delegation Returns From Algeria 9
Foreign Delegations Arrive for Women's Congress 9
Writers' Paper Deplores 'Schematic' Works *[DRITA 22 May]* 9
Economic Progress Report for 22-28 May 88 11
Leaders' Public Appearances 22-28 May 88 11

BULGARIA

Moscow Summit Positively Assessed 12
Payments Agreement With USSR Signed 12
Atanasov To Visit Iran in 'Near Future' 13
Tsanov, BCP Delegation Leave for Bucharest *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 June]* 13
Leaders' Public Appearances 20-27 May 13

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO on U.S. 'Intransigence at Summit' *[Jelinek, 1 Jun]* 15
Views U.S. Policy *[Jelinek, 2 Jun]* 16
Outcome of Gorbachev-Reagan Summit Viewed 16
RUDE PRAVO Views Jakes Visit to PRC *[RUDE PRAVO 28 May]* 17
Jakes Interviewed on Far East Tour 18
Further Reportage on USSR's Murakhovskiy Visit 19
Holds Talks With Pitra *[RUDE PRAVO 31 May]* 19
Meets With CPSL's Knotek 19
Holds Talks With Jakes 20
Indra Discusses Visit to Tunisia, Morocco *[RUDE PRAVO 31 May]* 20
Greek President Sartzetakis Departs 28 May *[RUDE PRAVO 30 May]* 21
Strougal Discusses Trade With Austrian Official 21
Bilak Holds Talks With Austria's Muhri 22
Amendment To Permit Reprivatization of Land *[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 25 May]* 22

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Meets European Parliament's Seefeld *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 May]* 23
Honecker Sends Sympathy Message to Kohl 23
Stoph Receives Spanish Parliamentarians 23
Sindermann Meets Canadian MP's 23
Further on Visit of Romanian Prime Minister 24
Dascalescu Speaks at Dinner *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 May]* 24
Stoph Honors Guest *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 May]* 25
Communique Issued *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Jun]* 26
Romanian Military Delegation Concludes Visit *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28-29 May]* 27
Stoph on Relations With Bulgaria, Atanasov Visit *[BTA]* 27
Kessler Receives Hungarian Army Delegation *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 May]* 28
NDPD, Slovak Politicians Meet in Berlin *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 May]* 28
Honecker Receives Japanese Town Delegation 28
Kessler Receives DPRK Military Delegation *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 May]* 28
Cuba Politburo Member Leads Delegation Visit 29
Meets SED's Boehme 29
Talks With Felfe *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 May]* 29
Fischer Greets Nonaligned Movement Leader *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 May]* 29
Honecker Greets OAU Chairman on Election *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 May]* 30
Methodists Advocate Nuclear-Free World *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28-29 May]* 30

HUNGARY

Varkonyi Interviewed on Summit Importance 31
Szuros Comments on Summit 'New Directions' 34
Government Spokesman on Ministers Meeting 34
Szabo, Delegation Leave for CEMA Meeting 35
Poland's Porebski Arrives, Met by Pal 36
PRC Trade Union Delegation Ends Visit 36
Kadar, Thai Premier Hold Discussions 36
Thai Premier Concludes Visit 36
Kadar Receives Finnish Ambassador 36
MSZMP Delegation Returns From Moscow Talks 36
'Morning Dialogue' Program Reports on Reform 37
National Bank Press Conference on Foreign Debts *[NEPSZABADSAG 28 May]* 38
Trade Ministry Reports on First Quarter Results *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 27 May]* 38
Official on National Minority Schools *[NEPSZABADSAG 31 May]* 39

POLAND

Mid-Term Report Assesses Summit Talks *[TRYBUNA LUDU 1-2 June]* 40
Warsaw Reports Glemp To Visit Moscow 40
Hamburg DPA Reports Visit 40
Orzechowski Visits Spain, Holds Talks 41
Honored at Dinner 41
Interviewed by Spanish Papers 42
FRG's Rau on Official Visit, Meets Czyrek 42
Talks With Orzechowski 42
Honored With Orzechowski Toast 43
New Zealand Delegation Received by Jaruzelski 43
Meets With Orzechowski 43
Daily Previews Messner Visit to PRC 44
Foreign Trade Minister Addresses Sejm Committee 44
Self-Management Consultative Team in Session *[TRYBUNA LUDU 27 May]* 44
PAP Gives Report on Economic Results 45
Official Views Post-Strike Economic Reform *[Paris L'HUMANITE 24 May]* 45
CC Ideology Commission in Session *[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 May]* 46

PZPR Politburo Discusses Youth Program 46
Jaruzelski Attends Award Ceremony 47
Messner Attends Katowice Economic Meeting 47
Glowczyk Criticizes Social Organizations *[TRYBUNA LUDU 26 May]* 47
Leaders Public Appearances 17-24 May 48
Leaders' Public Appearances 25-31 May 49

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Sends Message to Children on 1 June 50
Indian Trade Minister Pays Official Visit 51
Received by Ceausescu 51
Economic Protocol Signed 51
Ceausescu Message to Kaunda on OAU Anniversary *[SCINTEIA 27 May]* 51
Joint Meeting With DPRK Youth Group Ends 52
Dascalescu Cables Afghan Premier on Election 52
Leaders' Public Appearances 22-28 May 52
Briefs 53
Ukrainian Party Delegation's Visit 53
New Ferry Boats Finalized 53
Rail Network Development 53

YUGOSLAVIA

Zemljaric Speaks on Debt Rescheduling 54
Slovene Assembly Disagrees With 14 Amendments *[BORBA 24 May]* 54
Army Weekly Previews LCY Conference *[Miletic in NARODNA ARMIJA No 2550]* 55
Croat LC Conference Examines Plight of Youth 56
Summit Termed 'Another Major Step Forward' *[Sundic]* 58
Further Reportage on Mikulic's Visit to Japan 59
Mikulic Holds Press Conference 59
Mikulic Departs Japan 60
Mikulic Returns to SFRY 60
Belgrade Radio Comments on Visit 60
Nonaligned Meeting in Cuba To View Disarmament 61

Further Reportage on CEMA Economic Conference

SED's Mittag Attends Discussion

LD0106105388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0915 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, 1 Jun ADN—Discussions by the secretaries for economic questions of the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of the CEMA countries began in Budapest on Wednesday. A delegation of the SED, led by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, is taking part in the meeting.

The meeting was opened by Miklos Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Grosz Receives Economic Secretaries

LD0206164688 Budapest MTI in English 1543 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the economic policy secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of the CMEA member countries, on Thursday in the HSWP Central Committee headquarters. The central committee secretaries are holding their conference in Budapest. Present at the meeting were the deputy prime ministers attending the conference of the central committee secretaries, and several other members of the delegations, and the secretary of the CMEA.

On behalf of the participants of the conference, Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee, summed up the main experiences of the conference. He wished much success to the Hungarian communists in implementing the Policy Statement of their party conference.

The general secretary of the HSWP stressed that the party membership, wide strata of society take a stand for the consistent continuation of the reforms. It is the resolute intention of the HSWP to open the road for the further development of socialism by expanding democracy, enforcing the leading role of the party in a modern way, by strengthening the moral values of society, and with efficient economy. Karoly Grosz noted: Hungary's development is inseparable from the historical changes of the socialist countries.

Karoly Grosz wished success to the fraternal parties in solving their economic-social tasks. He set forth that the HSWP, the Hungarian People's Republic attach major importance to renewing the economic integration of the socialist countries. Today, political conditions are increasingly more favourable to realize faster and more efficient work in the consistent enforcement of commodity and financial relations.

Karoly Grosz said the favourable world political tendencies expand the opportunities of the socialist countries to develop dialogue, and to participate in the international division of labour. He stressed that the Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear means, and the continuation of the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States strengthen the forward pointing tendencies of international life. He ensured the support of the Hungarian People's Republic to the efforts aimed at reaching progress in other fields of disarmament.

Participants Listed

LD0206200488 Budapest MTI in English 1646 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI)—The conference of the secretaries in charge of economic policy issues of the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of the CMEA member countries was held in Budapest June 1-2, 1988. Participating in the conference were:

Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and secretary of the CC,

Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and secretary of the CC, Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CC and first deputy of the chairman of the government, the permanent representative of Czechoslovakia to the CMEA,

Lionel Soto Prieto, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba,

Marian Wozniak, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and secretary of the CC, Wladislaw Gwiazda, minister of external economic relations and permanent representative of Poland to the CMEA,

Miklos Nemeth, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the CC, Jozsef Marjai, member of the CC and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, permanent representative of Hungary to the CMEA,

Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Political Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and secretary of the CC, Myatabyn Peljee, member of the CC and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, permanent representative of Mongolia to the CMEA,

Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and secretary of the CC, Guenter Kleiber, member of the Political Committee of the CC, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the GDR to the CMEA,

Ion Radu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and secretary of the CC,

Nikolay Slyunkov, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and secretary of the CC, Aleksey Antonov, member of the CC and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, the permament representative of the Soviet Union to the CMEA,

Vu Oanh, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Also present were department heads and deputy department heads of the central committees of the fraternal parties.

The central committee secretaries of the fraternal parties stated that the first results have appeared in the implementation of the tasks related to the complex programme of technical and scientific development of the CMEA countries, and these results are utilized in production. Alongside this, participants voiced anxiety in view of the insufficiency of the economic usefulness of the work realized to date, and the arrears experienced in certain priority themes of the complex programme.

The opinion of the participants was that the current most important task is to concentrate reserves and efforts to problems the solution of which yield a technological breakthrough in the short-range and which are capable of revolutionizing production, and considerably increasing its efficiency on the basis of this. The scientific-production and technological plans currently under preparation in the framework of the complex programme, which cover the whole of the innovation cycle from research and development to production and the marketing of the finished product, are destined to promote these aims.

It was stated that the collective conception of international socialist division of labour under preparation in the framework of the CMEA is destined to ensure the transition to a qualitatively new level of cooperation in the perspective. Alongside safeguarding the well-tested forms of relations, fully enforcing the advantages of socialist planned economy, economic means, commodity and financial relations, and the extensive inclusion of economic organizations into cooperation, the criteria of efficiency are coming into prominence.

Participants voiced the view that realization of the conception can promote the establishment of the conditions necessary for the constant increase of the economic performance capability of the CMEA member countries. The aim of this is to also contribute to the acceleration of the gradual equalization process of the development level of the CMEA member countries, mainly between Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia and the European CEMA countries.

The conference evaluated as positive the pace of working out the special complex programme of many-sided cooperation between the European CMEA member countries and Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia, which is aimed at more actively including these three states in production specialization and cooperation, and socialist economic integration.

The representatives of the fraternal parties stressed the importance of coordinating the economic policies and scientific and technical policies of the CMEA member countries. They stressed the importance of enterprises and the unions into plan coordination, which will continue to be carried out under the direction of the central planning organs, will become an important element in the cooperation of the fraternal countries. The development of direct relations between the economic organizations of the CMEA member countries also lays the foundations for this. Participants exchanged views on price formation, and the gradual modernization of the currency-financial and other economic means of cooperation between the CMEA countries.

Participants of the meeting ensured of their support the Soviet standpoint represented at the highest level Soviet-American talks in Moscow, and voiced their hope that the results of these talks will contribute to the further improvement of the international situation, mainly to accelerating progress in issues of the arms race and disarmament. This would make it possible to considerably reduce military expenditures, and the redirection of means thus liberated to the aims of peaceful creation and development.

The participants repeatedly reconfirmed the commitment of their countries to develop economic and scientific and technical relations with all socialist countries, developing countries and also with other states irrespective of their social systems, on the basis of equality and reciprocal advantages.

At the conference, the participants stressed the importance of the forthcoming creation of official relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community, and the signing of the relevant document.

They repeatedly reconfirmed that solving the problems related to the backwardness and external indebtedness of the developing countries continues, and the establishment of a new international economic order on a just and democratic basis continue to be necessary.

The conference was characterized by a creative and comradely atmosphere, friendship and reciprocal understanding.

CSSR's Lenart Departs

LD0206222688 Prague CTK in English 2040 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest June 2 (CTK correspondent)—Peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems is one of the results of the disarmament process and international

cooperation, Jozef Lenart, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, told CTK before leaving here today.

Jozef Lenart was head of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee to a consultative meeting of secretaries for economic questions of the central committees of fraternal parties of the CMEA member states.

The participants appreciated that the declaration on cooperation between CMEA and EEC will be initialed at the beginning of June and signed at the end of the month.

More on Socialist CC Secretaries Meeting

Delegations Listed

AU0106121588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1133 GMT 1 Jun 88

["Meeting of Secretaries in Charge of Agriculture of Central Committees of Communist and Workers Parties of Some Socialist Countries"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/6/1988—June 1, the meeting of the secretaries in charge of agriculture of the central committees of communist and worker parties of some socialist countries opened in Bucharest.

The Romanian Communist Party is represented at this meeting by Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The works are attended by delegations headed by: Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party; Frantisek Pitra , alternate member of the Presidium, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Julian Rizo Alvarez, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the CP of Cuba; Werner Felfe, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SUPG; Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, first deputy head of the International Section of the CC of the LPRP; Bugyn Dejid, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the MPRP; Zbigniew Michalek, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PUWP; Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, member of the political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the CPSU; Istvan Szabo, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the HSWP, president of the National Council of APC, Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Ceausescu Receives Secretaries

AU0206202888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 02/06/1988—Thursday, 2 June, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received the agrarian secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of some socialist countries, who participated in the Bucharest meeting.

Participating in the interview were Vasil Tsanev, secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Frantisek Pitra, alternate member of the Presidium, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Julian Rizo Alvarez, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba, Werner Felfe, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the CC, first deputy of the head of the International Section of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Bugyn Dejid, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Zbigniew Michalek, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, Istvan Szabo, member on the Political Bureau of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the National Council of Cooperative Farms, Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Participating were Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

On behalf of the participants in the meeting, Werner Felfe warmly thanked for the interview granted, for the conditions provided for a proper progress of proceedings. At the same time the speaker stressed the Bucharest meeting to have occasioned a fruitful exchange of experience and opinions related to the implementation of the decisions of the parties in the socialist countries concerning the development and modernization of agriculture, the intensification of collaboration in his domain of activity. In conclusion, the party, the entire Romanian people were addressed wishes of new successes in the implementation of the targets set by the 13th Congress of the RCP.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

His address was followed with interest and punctuated with applause.

GDR Delegation Activities at UN Special Session

Fischer, Florin Speak

LD0106093488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1930 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] United Nations, New York, 31 May (ADN)—The UN General Assembly met today in New York for its third special session on disarmament. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer opened the meeting in the great domed chamber of the UN building, and announced to the delegates of the 159 member states that the meeting is being followed attentively worldwide. "The great interest of the UN member states, which have sent high-ranking government representatives, and the numerous nonstate organizations represented here, underline this. The peoples attach to this forum the hope that disarmament negotiations in the spirit of security through disarmament, agreed upon at the first special session for disarmament, will receive a strong impetus. The most recent positive developments in international relations justify growing optimism."

The GDR foreign minister added that the treaty agreed upon last year between the USSR and the United States concerning the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles is the first effective and far-reaching step in nuclear disarmament. Progress is expected from the meeting between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan taking place at the moment in Moscow. "The coincidence of both events—the summit meeting and this special session—has a deep symbolism. It shows that the dialogue on the decisive question for the survival of mankind—disarmament—is being intensified at all levels, bilateral and multilateral, in the interest of the peoples".

Afterwards, the UN delegates elected GDR deputy foreign minister Peter Florin, president of the 42d UN General Assembly, as president of the special disarmament session.

Peter Florin then spoke and thanked the delegates for the trust in him expressed by his election to the high office. The international situation, he said in his speech, has started moving forward. The elimination of 4-5 percent of all nuclear weapons, as provided for in the treaty on the abolition of intermediate-range missiles, should and can be the start of the road to a nuclear weapons-free world. The conflicts which continue to exist in the world and in which weapons are doing the talking do not appear as insoluble as formerly. The accords on the settlement of the Afghanistan conflict are as much a proof of this as the continuing efforts to resolve the conflict in Central America.

But the nuclear arms race has still not been halted, Florin said. Nuclear weapons tests are continuing. The striving to pile up conventional weapons is continuing in many regions of the world. The arms race is placing an unbearable economic burden on the world. It is obvious that no country and no group of countries can solve the accumulating economic, social, and ecological problems and at the same time finance an increasingly expensive arms race.

Florin said that the latest summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will give fresh impetus to further negotiations. "As realistic politicians, we know the significance of an understanding between the USSR and the United States for international developments, and that is why we welcome every constructive joint statement and action."

Touching upon the initiatives to promote the disarmament process, Peter Florin also pointed to the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones to be held in Berlin at the end of June. He stressed that a halt to the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament has the highest priority. It is certainly no easy task to bring together all ideas and concepts of the states and groups of states. The UN special session will face up to this task, however. The dialogue on a comprehensive system of world peace and international security will be continued. He was confident that the session will become a forum for constructive and successful efforts of the world community to contain the arms race, to search for links in the positions of all groups of states, and to make bold and generally acceptable decisions.

Fischer Talks With UN Leader

LD0106233588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1948 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] UN/New York, 1 Jun (ADN)—UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met for a friendly talk in the UN Headquarters in New York today.

The foreign minister gave the UN representative a verbal message from Erich Honecker, which expresses the expectation that the third UN special session on disarmament will give fresh impetus to the international dialogue on disarmament and the strengthening of international security. It was stressed that there is a favorable political climate for this. The Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles is regarded as a sign of a change for the better.

The GDR has promoted the creation of this agreement to the best of its ability and would conscientiously fulfill all the obligations arising from it. Now the halving of strategic offensive weapons with strict observance of the ABM Treaty should be made a reality.

The GDR hopes that the third UN special session will make its contribution to the adoption and implementation of further disarmament measures, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. What matters is to show the way toward a world free of weapons of mass destruction and violence.

At the sensitive dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the GDR feels itself profoundly committed to this cause. Working on its principle that only peace, and never again war, should emanate from German soil, it is working toward the creation of a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone, as well as toward further measures for confidence-building and disarmament in central Europe.

The meeting for nuclear weapons-free zones to be held in June in Berlin will advance the dialogue and cooperation between the most diverse forces of peace, which are in favor of freedom from nuclear weapons in their regions as a path toward the liberation of the world from nuclear weapons. The process of disarmament, so vital for all mankind, the message continues, mut not falter. The GDR is in favor of the special session of the UN General Assembly fostering an atmosphere of trust and cooperation, and intensifying the disarmament negotiations at all levels through resolutions directed toward action.

An agreement on a convention on the banning of chemical weapons is overdue. The GDR will immediately participate in such an important disarmament agreement. Progress regarding a ban on nuclear weapons tests, the prevention of an arms race in space, and the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms, especially in Europe, is of great significance.

Finally, the message expresses the conviction that, given the necessary political will and with regard to the legitimate security interests of all states, the UN special session will fulfill its goal of strengthening the role of the United Nations in securing peace and in making disarmament a dynamic and irreversible process.

The UN general secretary expressed thanks for this statement and described it as an important source of support for the cause of the third special session on disarmament. It encourages the world organization to reach results which further disarmament. Speaking of the exchange of the ratification documents relating to the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, Perez de Cuellar said that this act is an important sign of the trends toward relaxation of tension in the international arena.

He also regards the Berlin International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones as a specific contribution by the GDR, which should serve to prevent any pause in disarmament process. In the talk, the secretary general confirmed that the United Nations will take part in this international forum at a representative level.

In conclusion, the UN secretary general asked Foreign Minister Fischer to convey to Erich Honecker warm greetings and best wishes for his visible and fruitful commitment to peace and disarmament. He hopes that the UN special session will agree on a final document that will point the way for the years to come.

Fischer Addresses Assembly

LD0206203688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] UN/New York, 2 Jun (ADN)—Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer explained the GDR's constructive attitude to questions of disarmament and international security at the third special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament today. At the start of his speech, which was received with great interest by the delegates of the 159 member states of the world organization, he paid tribute to the results of the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan.

This meeting lent a strong impetus to the worldwide striving for a far-reaching change from the arms race to a lasting and dynamic disarmament process. Everything agreed on in Moscow with the mandate of the allies of the Soviet Union or set in motion for future agreements on disarmament and detente and for the improvement of the international situation makes peace more secure. These results are eloquent testimony to what dialogue is capable of doing, despite all differences of opinion.

The foreign minister stressed that the realization is gaining ground that, in view of the growing mutual dependency of states, of scientific-technical progress, and of the existence of weapons whose use threatens all life on earth, security is now only lastingly achievable by political means, and only jointly by all states.

Not only military danger threatens the basis of human existence. Linked with worsening economic situations, above all in the developing countries, and with energy and environmental problems, the peaceful coexistence of peoples is threatened. While the arms race consumes the gigantic sum of $2.5 billion daily, a quarter of mankind lives in poverty and 1 in 10 of the earth's population is undernourished.

The fact that the GDR time and again presses for dialogue and cooperation in Europe is due not least to its exposed position on the dividing line between the two most powerful military alliances. The use of only a fraction of existing nuclear and chemical weapons, even the use of the conventional arms concentrated there, would transform the continent into a desert.

The supreme maxim of the socialist German state is that only peace, and never again war, will emanate from German soil. In this connection the foreign minister explained the goals of the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones to be held in Berlin in June. This event is based on the striving to advance the dialogue and cooperation of all those forces who want a nuclear weapons-free world. The fact that there is already confirmation of participation from over 100 states testifies to the need for an intensive exchange of experiences on viable paths to this goal.

Referring to the efforts for an international convention banning chemical weapons, Oskar Fischer said: The GDR possesses no chemical weapons and has not stationed these kinds of weapons from other states on its territory. It is not developing chemical weapons, nor does it possess plants for their production. It strongly supports the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

Finally, the minister said that the UN special session obliges all UN member states, large and small, to participate directly in the broad dialogue on military aspects of creating comprehensive security. The GDR is prepared to make its contribution to this.

Fischer Meets CSSR Official

LD0206195388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1836 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] UN/New York, 2 Jun (ADN)—Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met Thursday for a friendly exchange of views on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The two ministers discussed bilateral issues and topics connected with the work of the General Assembly.

Fischer Meets PRC, Iranian Counterparts

LD0106223788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] UN/New York, 1 June (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a cordial meeting in New York today with PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. The two ministers paid tribute to the good level of relations between the GDR and China and reaffirmed their determination to develop friendly cooperation for the benefit of both peoples. This is facilitated both by the high-level contacts between the parties and governments of the two sides, and the specific development of economic, cultural and scientific-technological relations.

This is shown by such things as the fourth session of the GDR-PRC economic committee currently taking place. All this, it was stressed, brings the GDR and China closer together. The trade between the two states this year is 9 percent higher than last year. This shows that the agreements reached on the highest levels are being implemented in practice.

China's foreign minister said that his country is following with sympathy and interest the preparations for the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones to be held 20-22 June in Berlin, and that it will participate in the work of this important forum with a representative delegation. This is based on the logic of the development of bilateral relations and on the shared interest in nuclear disarmament.

Qian Qichen stressed that in the struggle for peace the GDR is in the forefront of the European states. China respects this role. The two foreign ministers stressed that they are expecting constructive results and a forward-looking final document from the third UN special session on disarmament.

On the periphery of the General Assembly, Foreign Minister Fischer also met with Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati. They both paid tribute to the level of bilateral relations between the two states.

Bulgarian Official Interviewed on Session

AU0106094988 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 May 88 p 7

[Interview with Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, by "representative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board," entitled "Disarmament—An Irreversible Process"—date and place not given]

[Text] A representative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board interviewed Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, in connection with the third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, and its importance for the general activity of the world organization.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Why are the UN member states convening a special session on issues of disarmament? What is the purpose of such forums and more specifically of the forthcoming third special session?

[Gotsev] Discussion about the general principles of cooperation among the UN member states in everything related to protecting world peace and security, including the area of disarmament, is one of the functions of the UN General Assembly. In 1978, in connection with the increased threat of a nuclear catastrophe, the UN General Assembly held the first special session devoted to disarmament. That was a session of everlasting importance, because it defined for the first time the goals, priority tasks, and principles of international cooperation in the area of disarmament. A program of action was also coordinated at the session.

The tough military-political course followed by certain circles in the West during the first half of the eighties delayed the implementation of that program, and to a certain degree obliterated the decisions of the first UN special session on disarmament.

As a result mainly of new political thinking, recently good sense, realism, and mutual readiness to compromise for the sake of eliminating the nuclear threat and intensifying the process of disarmament are gaining the upper hand. The historic USSR-U.S. INF Treaty has been signed. Prospects for achieving progress in the talks on reducing the USSR and U.S. strategic offensive nuclear weapons by 50 percent, banning the arms race in

space, and gradually limiting and stopping nuclear weapons tests, are evident. The contours of an international convention on banning and destroying chemical weapons are emerging. We are on the eve of talks on reducing armed forces and arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. All this confirms the realism of the declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev of 15 January 1986, which presented a program for freeing the world from weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000.

The third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament will analyze the results and trends in the area of disarmament in the period since the 1982 second special session and will determine the conditions, ways, and means of further reducing and eliminating arms and adopting collateral confidence-building and verification measures.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] How and in what directions will the present international situation influence the forthcoming forum?

[Gotsev] The influence of the international situation on such forums is obvious. The interesting question in this case is whether the third UN General Assembly special session will succeed in utilizing the numerous positive elements that have recently prevailed in East-West relations, and specifically, in USSR-U.S. relations. Despite the fact that the world situation continues to be encumbered by serious and contradictory tendencies, it is increasingly being influenced by such major achievements of the new political thinking and actions as the INF Treaty, and the Geneva talks on settling the situation concerning Afghanistan.

I am convinced that the results of the Moscow meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will directly influence the work of the third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. One can expect these results to give a new impetus not only to USSR-U.S. relations, but also to the process of disarmament, and to comprehensively strengthening world peace and security.

Under the present conditions we need such an approach to the problems of international security, which would guarantee a balance of the interests of all groups of states. Already the concluding document of the first special session on disarmament incorporated the concept of security through disarmament. The initiative of the socialist countries to set up a comprehensive system of international peace and security, raised at the United Nations, is a new confirmation of this concept. It proceeds even further, and aims at finding solutions for all global issues of the nuclear-space age, without exception.

The third special session will help to strengthen the positive processes, if it is guided by the striving to come closer in everything related to the conceptual approaches of the various groups of countries, to the problems of disarmament.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Can you describe the basic problems which the present session has to cope with, and the stand that will be adopted by the Warsaw Pact member countries?

[Gotsev] The transformation of disarmament into an irreversible process, into an ever intensifying process, undoubtedly is the main question on which the efforts of the states participating in the session should be focused.

The stand of the socialist countries in this respect is well known—following the first breakthrough in nuclear disarmament we are trying to avoid any situation in which, with disarmament developing in one direction, the arms race would expand in another sphere. The further development or production of "exotic" new nuclear, chemical, or conventional weapons would disrupt the process of increasing confidence in East-West relations and would make the disarmament efforts adopted on a bilateral and multilateral basis meaningless.

It is necessary to achieve as soon as possible such radical measures as a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons by both the United States and the USSR, and an agreement on strictly observing the 1972 ABM Treaty and not relinquishing this treaty within an agreed-upon period. The Soviet proposal to set up an international inspectorate responsible for establishing on the spot whether objects launched and stationed in outer space are weapons or not, or whether they are equipped with some kind of weapon, has also helped to prevent an arms race in outer space.

The third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament should have a decisive influence and stimulate the development of a convention on banning and destroying chemical weapons by the end of 1988.

The problem of naval disarmament urgently calls for a solution as well. Although the states of all continents are interested in this solution, the stand of NATO on starting negotiations with the participation of the great naval powers, and especially with those that possess nuclear weapons, is extremely negative. The socialist states will continue to search for mutually acceptable, practical solutions to this problem.

We will also search in a constructive spirit for solutions to basic problems, such as making the mutual relations between disarmament and the development and intensification of the organs dealing with disarmament—the Geneva disarmament conference in particular—more effective.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Can you comment on the participation of the Bulgarian delegation in the forthcoming session?

[Gotsev] Under the leadership of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is ready to participate actively in the work of the third UN General Assembly special

session on disarmament. This will be in accordance with our country's increased prestige on questions of consolidating international security and disarmament in the Balkans, in Europe, and the world. The contribution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's personal contribution to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of mass destruction weapons, and to the intensification of confidence and security measures in the area, enjoys extensive international recognition and is becoming increasingly topical under the present circumstances.

At the forthcoming session, the Bulgarian delegation will strive to make a substantial contribution to the adoption of a uniform approach by the session to conceptual problems—such as formulating new principles of disarmament, if necessary, for example—and to further accelerating the solution of specific questions, such as nuclear and chemical disarmament. The discussion and adoption of a comprehensive disarmament program, the text of which has been the subject of negotiations for several years already, is also a goal of the delegation.

Finally, I would like to point out that the third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, like the two previous sessions on the same subject, will be a forum of the social forces from all over the world struggling for the victory of the idea of creating a world free of weapons and violence. More than ever before, governments and politicians are listening to the voice of the public whose representatives have confirmed their responsible attitude to the problems of peace and disarmament on several occasions. We expect the third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament to develop new ideas in the disarmament sector, and we expect the people's diplomacy to make a specific contribution to this exceptionally complicated sphere in international relations aimed at greater security and peace.

Conclusion of Reagan-Gorbachev Summit Noted

AU0206130088 Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 2 Jun 88

["Reagan-Gorbachev Talks Ended in Moscow—The Consolidation of the Soviet-American Dialogue Underlined"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 2 (ATA)—As the Soviet news agency TASS reports, the intensive talks Reagan and Gorbachev held for three days ended in Moscow on June 1. A joint declaration was compiled in these talks. Speaking at a press conference organized for the local and foreign reporters, Gorbachev said that the declaration "makes the balance sheet of everything reached after the Washington meeting and of everything reached at the present meeting in Moscow." He described this document as "an agenda of the Soviet-American dialogue for the future." "This political document of a great importance," he pointed out further, "opens a new stage in the relations between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union." Likewise, Reagan expressed his pleasure for the growing consolidation of the Soviet-American collaboration, considering a "success" the latest summit.

Both in the respective speeches, and in the press conferences, Reagan and Gorbachev considered the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the agreement on Euromissiles as "the beginning of the epoch of nuclear disarmament" and as an event which merits a "special place in the history," although, as is known, this agreement affects no more than 3 percent of the nuclear arsenal of the two superpowers. Besides this, it was not followed, as it was promised pompously in the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in December last year in Washington, by an agreement signed on the reduction to 50 percent of the strategic offensive arms.

During the three rounds of talks and in the joint statement, a special attention was devoted to the efforts of the two superpowers to make use of the regional conflicts for their hegemonic and neocolonial interests. In this regard, the role of the Soviet-American cooperation in reaching an agreement on Afghanistan was clamorously advertised so as it serve as a model for solving the conflicts in other regions, at a time when it is well known that the solutions having the two superpowers as arbiters are found only in the interest of the latter and not in the interest of the respective peoples fighting for genuine national independence [sentence as received].

Kapllani Leads Delegation to UN

AU0206185788 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] A delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania headed by Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs, left for New York today to take part in the third extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Government Delegation Returns From Algeria

AU0106201688 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] The government delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania which took part in the proceedings of the first session of the Joint Albanian-Algerian Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical, and Cultural Cooperation returned home today.

The delegation was led by Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture, who also paid a friendly visit to Algeria at the invitation of Mohamed Rouighi, minister of agriculture. The delegation was seen off at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algiers by Mohamed Cherifi, minister of commerce, and other Algerian personalities. Dhimiter Stamo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Algiers, and Rachid Haddad, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in Tirana, were also present.

The delegation was welcomed at Rinas Airport by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; Hysen Xhemalati, deputy minister of agriculture; Zeqir Agolli, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other comrades. (Boukadir Hamadou), temporary charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in Tirana, was also present.

Foreign Delegations Arrive for Women's Congress

AU0206130288 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 2 (ATA)—At the invitation of the General Council of the WUA [Albanian Women's Union], the delegation of the Women's Pan-African Organization, headed by Hardiel Rahantamalala, executive secretary of this organization; the delegation of the Brazilian women, headed by Lilian Pereira Martins, representative of the Brazilian women; the delegation of the Democratic Front of Women of Ecuador, headed by Alicia Noronja, chairwoman of this front; the delegation of the Democratic Women's Union of Canada, headed by Cusil Kor, representative of this union; the delegation of the Antifascist and Revolutionary Women's Union of Portugal, headed by Manuela Tavares, member of National Secretariat of this union; and compatriots from Argentina, France, Romania, Syria, and the U.S.A., arrived in our country to attend the 10th Congress of the WUA.

Writers' Paper Deplores 'Schematic' Works

AU2805171588 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 22 May p 1, 3

[Editorial: "What Compromises Realism"]

[Text] The method of socialist realism in the representational arts, whenever its principles and demands are fully acted upon, has shown that it essentially excludes both the degradation of reality and its embroidery or portrayal in

rosy hues. It has now long been clear that both kinds of lapses from realism, as departures from artistic truth, are equally damaging. They depress art and dishearten art lovers whose aesthetic tastes today have been cultivated to such a level that they detect at once every distortion in the portrayal of life, every exaggeration, and every lack of contact with the mood of the masses which, in art as in life, results in flawed aesthetic effect.

Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech to writers and artists in Korce stresses clearly that artists must confront in their work the major concerns of the age which society is worthily tackling. This is not only an important party guideline but a most valuable form of help for the artist, as well as a natural demand of art lovers and society itself.

Art lovers can gain no intellectual satisfaction from a work that offers a pallid portrayal of their struggle for socialist construction, presenting the cause as if obstacles and difficulties can be overcome by a single moment's decision. Life does not forge smoothly ahead by good intentions alone. We are building socialism under unfavorable external circumstances, which cannot fail to affect the national economic situation. Apart from this, it is a dialectic truth that, as time passes, it becomes ever more difficult to press ahead with socialist victories. Building the Lenin Hydroelectric Power Station was a highly complicated task, but cannot be compared with the complexity of the multifunctional project now under construction at Banje. It was not easy to eradicate illiteracy on a national scale, but it is of course a hard task to transform this victory into a resource for production, as the Ninth AWP Congress has demanded. Such analogies can be found in every social and productive sphere in the nation. A highjump athlete, after he has jumped 1 meter, can easily raise the level of the bar by a half meter, but will find it extremely difficult to improve his best performance by a single centimeter. This single centimeter calls for effort, dedication, and a struggle against doubting spirits.

This dialectic of life must find its natural expression in all forms of creativity. Giving a feeble presentation of the problems of building socialism under present conditions, and simplifying the obstacles and real difficulties which confront the masses in this process, means falling into the position of some ungifted writers who, when writing about the partisan struggle, seek to show the superiority of the freedom fighters by describing the invaders, traitors, and the Ballists especially, as men with the hearts of rabbits. This context makes it easier to understand why embroidering reality is not only an exaggerated and pompous reflection of reality, and exists not only in a preference for poster-like characters, but involves abandoning the key concerns of the age, removing difficulties and obstacles from the focus of a work of art, or giving a pale representation of them. Art lovers have the same unpleasant sensation when life is portrayed as a bed of roses in one work after another, just as when they notice that their basic interests are ignored, in other works, in favor of spiritual ruminations and trivialities.

Our socialist reality is dominated by positive features in every sphere. These real positive features are enough for truly socialist realist art. To impress the reader or spectator and exert their natural influence, they only need to be portrayed with skill, without commotion and affectation. There is no reason to inflate these qualities in our works of art, to make them something they are not, and artificially exaggerate them. If the achievements of the socialist era, which are magnificent in themselves, are not reflected realistically but are rhetorically trumpeted with dry propaganda, they become, in fact, incredible, and the work alienates the reader. The thinking that excuses schematic and over-embellished work because of the "sound intention of the author to praise socialism" thus becomes paradoxical.

There is apparently another way of excusing pompous portrayals of life and people. This is to view them as a more pardonable evasion than the opposite extreme, which is the denial of the economic, cultural, social, and moral values of our social order. This is an illusion. The two extremes lead to the same result: They alienate people from art and erode their trust in art, because readers are compelled to "subtract" something in order to reach the truth, and must correct the writer's errors in an imaginary "margin." In the final analysis, the idea of "keeping in line" that inspires the embellishment of reality, but which undoubtedly distorts it, is obvious to everyone. The hero, a man of our time, has a perfectly tidy outward appearance; for example, he dresses with taste, speaks at every meeting, reads regularly, and so forth. We often put people like this in books, but we do not find a deep expression of his character and the motivation that makes a hero out of him. This simplistic approach fails to portray typical heroes in typical circumstances, for it lacks insight into the human world.

There is another reason why some authors, especially those without experience, portray conflict in an oversimplified way: They wish to distinguish their positive heroes from their negative characters, in order to bring the former home to the reader's heart, and to cultivate contempt for the latter. However, in their inability to discern the essence of the heroism and magnificence of our new kind of man, and in seeking to portray him as superior under all circumstances, as he in truth is, they reduce the difficulties facing him to something peripheral, to fortuitous and trivial misunderstandings. In fact, this kind of superiority is contrived; the reader cannot grasp it, and will not swallow it, because, when we embroider the struggle and conflicts of our people to forge ahead with the construction of socialism, which is a harsh and daily struggle against nature, hostile activities, etc., we obscure the values of this epic struggle. This is one form of damage done by embroidering reality. But another form of harm, noticeably especially when it gains ground, is that it compromises realism. Viewed against a background of a throng of works that exaggerate the positive qualities of our new life, a truly realistic work can seem "miserly" and even critical. This is not without influence upon artists themselves. Of course, in

searching for deeper realism in the unadorned artistic portrayal of life, the other extreme—the adoption of pseudorealistic language and a naturalistic style—cannot be excused. Realism shows the basic truths of life. It truly inspires people and gives them strength to confront the tasks of progress. It is complex, and positive in its essence, although with negative elements which man and his era combat and constantly leave behind. This truth is much more heroic in its full complexity, and must be portrayed as such in art.

Economic Progress Report for 22-28 May 88

AU2805184588 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts on 22-28 May carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Lezhe District has exceeded its plan to 20 May by more than 2 million leks. (241800)

Permet District has completed its 5-month general industrial production plan, and exceeded it by 4 percent. Its 5-month export plan was exceeded by 240,000 leks. (251800)

Pogradec District has exceeded its general industrial production plan to 25 may by 3.4 percent. (251800)

Sarande District has prefulfilled its 5-month general industrial production plan. (281800)

The following districts report that they have secured the milk supply of their rural population from small herds of cows at brigade level: Gramsh (251800); Kolonje (281800); Sarande (251800); Skrapar (231800); Vlore (231800).

Leaders' Public Appearances 22-28 May 88

AU2805184388 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts on 22-28 May reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, and Adil Carcani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Lenka Cuko, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Prokop Murra, Simon Stefani, and Kico Mustaqi, AWP Central Committee Politburo members, attended the opening concert of the May Music Festival in Tirana on 26 May (261800).

Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the opening of the Hasan Prishtina Palace of Culture in Kukes on 22 May (231800), and a rally marking the 44th anniversary of the Congress of Permet, in Permet on 24 May (241800).

Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, welcomed home the AWP delegation returning from the Tenth Brazilian CP Congress, at Rinas Airport on 23 May (231800), and attended the opening of a new sports ground in Tirana on 27 May (271800).

Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a meeting with chairmen of the People's Councils, to examine recent achievements in culture, in Tirana on 23 May (231800).

Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member, attended an AWP party aktiv in Peshkopi, Diber District, and visited the Kastrioti Agricultural Cooperative and the Bulqize mining collective, on 27 May (271800).

Moscow Summit Positively Assessed

AU0206170288 Sofia BTA in English 1622 GMT 1 Jun 88

["Under the Sign of Big Politics"—BTA headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 2 (BTA political observer Nencho Khranov)—In the past five days Moscow really was a venue of big politics. Not only because the protagonists were the leaders of the two most powerful countries in the world. And not because the fourth Soviet-American summit was covered by a record number of journalists—more than five thousand. What makes the attribute "big" appropriate is, as Mr Mikhail Gorbachev said in his speech at the exchange of the instruments ratifying the INF Treaty, that this politics concerns the interests of millions and millions of people and that the preservation of peace depends on it.

Politicians and observers are yet to analyze the documents of the Moscow summit and to assess its results. But it seems to me that even now we may assert with confidence that it was a strong expression of political realism and of a sincere striving to cut the Gordian knots of the nuclear age and to raise the foundations of a nuclear-weapon-free, secure and humane world. It was a strong expression of the new political thinking and action of the Soviet Union.

Naturally perfectionists, who adhere to the principle "everything or nothing" may say that this summit has yielded no impressive and spectacular results, that the leaders did not sign the START Treaty. But in our times the more fruitful policy is that of surmounting difficulties carefully and consistently, of overcoming stereotypes and of seeking not what divides the East and the West but what unites mankind as a whole—the averting of the nuclear threat and the doing away with the relapses of the Cold War.

Viewed from this angle the Moscow summit was successful and fruitful. It not only continued the political dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States and secured the continuity of the Geneva-Reykjavik-Washington line but also patiently and consistently prepared future agreements in the field of disarmament—the START Treaty, the agreements banning chemical weapons and nuclear weapon tests, etc. I would like U.S. Defense Minister Frank Carlucci to be right in saying in his interview yesterday, that in this respect the Moscow summit achieved more than the Washington one. But let us not juxtapose the results of the two summits. Because there is something which unites them—the INF Treaty. It was signed in the U.S. capital, and in less than six months the two leaders exchanged the instruments of its ratification in Moscow. The coming into force of this historic document opened a new era— of the actual annihilation of an entire class of nuclear weapons.

I had the opportunity to be in the St Georgiy Hall and the Yekaterina Hall, and to observe the leaders, their mood, their personal relations. The initial stiffness, which could be seen during their first meeting in Geneva has disappeared, and let this be forever. At present Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan are feeling like real partners, who have been entrusted by history with the difficult task of passing the way from normalization to development of the Soviet-American relations. And this task needs scope, sense of responsibility and parting with prejudices. The most frequent question the American journalists asked their President was if he still considered the Soviet Union "the evil empire" he once dubbed it. It seems that his fellow countrymen are more rancorous than the hosts. But every time President Reagan's answer was "No, I don't". Obviously nothing stands still.

I am far from forgetting that the main is yet to come. The Moscow visit displayed certain elements of the propaganda show—tribute was paid to anticommunism. The well-known contradictions between the declarations and the practice of the U.S. policy also appeared at times. But only children believe in miracles. A lot of work must be done before realism prevails in all directions.

That is why certain possibilities were missed in Moscow—in the political formulations, in the complex labyrinth of problems related to the control on missiles, in respect to the reduction of conventional weapons in Europe, on questions of the economic relations between the USSR and the U.S. But that cannot put in the shade everything that has been done.

The Moscow summit is a history already. But it is yet to be felt in the world politics. And finally I would like to recall some of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's farewell words to Mr Ronald Reagan: "Now with the vast experience of Geneva, Reykjavik, Washington and Moscow and backed up by their achievements, we are simply duty-bound to display still greater determination and consistency. That is what the Soviet and American peoples, international public opinion and the entire world community are expecting of us."

We are convinced that Moscow will make this [sentence as received]. We will expect it from Washington as well.

Payments Agreement With USSR Signed

AU0206145688 Sofia BTA in English 1333 GMT 2 Jun 88

["Bulgaria-USSR: Financial Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 2 (BTA)—Mr Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of economy and planning of Bulgaria, and Mr Boris Gostev, minister of finance of the USSR, signed an

intergovernmental agreement here today on the use of the national currencies for payments within the framework of direct contacts between the corporations, enterprises and organizations of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria as well as in the setting up and operation of joint corporations, enterprises and organizations. This agreement makes it possible to use the national currencies along with the operating system of settlements in transferrable rubles. The financial operations will be carried out through the bank for foreign economic activities of the USSR and the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank. The agreement is a result of the decision made by some socialist countries to introduce a reciprocal convertibility of their national currencies and payments to serve the direct contacts among the enterprises.

Atanasov To Visit Iran in 'Near Future'

AU0206182588 Sofia BTA in English 1758 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, June 2 (BTA)—At the invitation of Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of Iran, Bulgaria's Prime Minister Mr Georgi Atanasov will pay an official friendly visit to Iran in the near future.

Tsanov, BCP Delegation Leave for Bucharest

AU0306104388 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 June 88 p 2

[Text] On 31 May a BCP delegation led by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, departed for Bucharest. The delegation will take part in a conference of secretaries of the fraternal communist and workers parties of the CEMA member countries.

Leaders' Public Appearances 20-27 May

AU2905091688 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the 21-27 May monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

The opening of the Sixth National Conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement in Sofia on 27 May was attended by Chudomir Aleksandrov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Yordan Yotov, and Georgi Yordanov, as well as by Soviet Ambassador Viktor Sharapov. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 May 88)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, and Vasil Tsanov, together with Soviet Ambassador Viktor Sharapov, attended a festive parade and tattoo in the village of Zherkovo, Sofia Oblast, on 27 May in memory of the members of the Chavdar Brigade who perished in the struggle to liberate Bulgaria from the Ottoman yoke. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 May 88)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, attended a festive meeting in Sofia on 26 May to mark the 45th anniversary of the Sofia citizens' action to prevent the deportation of Bulgarian Jews. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 May 88) In Sofia on 27 May he received the CPC official Li Ximing. (Sofia BTA in English 1127 GMT 27 May 88)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed on 25 May for the GDR on an official and friendly visit. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 25 May 88) In Berlin on 25 May he was received by Erich Honecker, SED secretary general and chairman of the GDR State Council, (Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 25 May 88) and spoke at a dinner given in his honor by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. (Sofia BTA in English 1758 GMT 25 May 88) In Berlin on 27 May he signed a protocol on his talks with Willi Stoph and left for Bulgaria. (Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 27 May 88)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received in Sofia on 27 May the foreign delegations attending the National Conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 May 88) Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, accompanied a CPC Central Committee delegation led by Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, which attended a ceremony in Sofia on 24 May to mark the Day of Slavonic Letters and Bulgarian Education and Culture. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 May 88)

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, signed a protocol and an agreement with Tran Duc Luong, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, in Sofia on 21 May at the end of a session of the Bulgarian-Vietnamese cooperation commission. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 21 May 88)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, took part in a meeting of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense with creative personnel from the central military cultural institutes and the military press held in Sofia on 22 May to mark the Day of Slavonic Letters. (Sofia ,NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 23 May 88 p 1)

Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, attended a reception at the FRG Embassy in Sofia on 20 May to mark the 39th anniversary of the adoption of the FRG Constitution. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 88 p 2) In Sofia on 27 May he chaired a joint session of the National Assembly's Socioeconomic Development Commission and People's Councils and Local Self-Management Commission. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 May 88)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, who led a Fatherland Front delegation on an official visit to China, returned to Sofia from the PRC on 21 May. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 21 May 88)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, took part in the joint session of the National Assembly commissions held in Sofia on 27 May. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 May 88)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a ceremony held in Sofia on 24 May before the memorial to Cyril and Methodius to mark the Day of Slavonic Letters. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 88)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, while in Moscow for a CEMA Executive Committee session, on 21 May met with Yuriy Maslyukov, Lev Voronin, and Boris Shcherbina. (Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 21 May 88)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, science, and education, made a speech at the ceremony in Sofia on 24 May to mark the Day of Slavonic Letters. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 88)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, spoke at a joint session in Lovech on 26 May of the oblast BCP committee and provincial agricultural leaders. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 26 May 88)

RUDE PRAVO on U.S. 'Intransigence at Summit'

AU0306111888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 88 p 3

[Commentary by Milan Jelinek, RUDE PRAVO's special correspondent in Moscow: "Verification—Key to Disarmament"]

[Text] Let us visualize the following situation. Two people are sitting opposite each other in a room and talking about a certain building. One of them claims that it is white, the other says no, it is black. None of them will budge because each of them is convinced, though possibly mistakenly so, that truth is on his side. The contradictory statements are repeated so long that the feeling arises that the talk is pointless, that it would be better to wind it up, and perhaps even to slam the door behind oneself. How can one head off such an unfortunate ending? The two agree that they will go and have a look at the building together. They can touch it, take samples of the dye, and, why not, even have it guarded at night to make sure that the other does not repaint it.

Indeed, this is what is happening at the Soviet-American talks in Moscow, and not for the first time. The reverse used to be far more frequent in the past, including, unfortunately, that ominous ending, the slamming of doors. Today, neither side intends to slam the door any more. On the contrary, today there prevails an evident and demonstrable effort to negotiate and continue the dialogue. However, on a number of contentious issues the American partner prefers the exchange of words—yes and no—instead of going to see what reality looks like.

Let us consider the question of curbing conventional armament and the number of troops in Europe, which ranks second on the working agenda of the Moscow talks, immediately after the problem of nuclear disarmament. The connections are clear—the continuation of nuclear disarmament also requires corresponding measures in the sphere of conventional weapons. Moreover, the Warsaw Pact and NATO represent the two most powerful military alliances that confront each other and the concentration of weapons in Europe is without parallel in the world. This is, therefore, really a matter of world security.

The Soviet Union, noting that there is a military balance in Europe, proposes a reduction of weapons and troops—the term used is reduction of the "level of military confrontation"—to the lowest possible level. The Americans maintain that they will not reduce anything, that it would be unjust because the Warsaw Pact has a preponderance. The American position means, in the final analysis, that NATO must first build up its armament, and only then will it consider a reduction in the armies' armaments. The Warsaw Pact states, however, are convinced that there is parity. Should NATO upset it, they will have to adopt suitable countermeasures. The result? An inescapable arms carousel. That is why there is a categorical imperative to find a way out. The USSR proposes that the two alliances exchange data on the numbers, structure, equipment, and stationing of armed forces, data that are verified and verifiable. It concedes an asymmetry, an imbalance, in certain types of weapons. For instance: We have more tanks, you have more aircraft, let the side that has more in a given category reduce its numbers to the lower level of the other side. All this is possible and workable under one prerequisite; the two sides can reach agreement if and when they know the actual state of affairs, something that can only be achieved by a system of verification and inspection.

Comprehensive verification using all available and useful means, including naturally inspections on the spot, is for the Soviet Union the key that opens all the locks impeding the development of the process of disarmament. This standpoint is new and of principled importance. It is true that, in the past, the USSR upheld the view that national technical means are sufficient to monitor compliance with agreements on disarmament. It is now apparent that they were not sufficient and the Soviet Union has changed its position. The Americans used to hide behind the argument that the Soviets do not want any verification and that, therefore, there will be no disarmament. But the new Soviet policy has turned the problem completely around. [It stresses] Disarm and verify, verify and disarm, everyone must be sure at any moment that he is not cheated and that his security is not jeopardized.

In its responses to the Soviet proposal for an exchange of data between NATO and the Warsaw Pact so far, the U.S. Administration has maintained that it must consult its allies. But it does not hear this proposal for the first time; in Moscow it has been advanced anew, in an even more detailed form. So far, the Soviet hosts have not received a reply. The question has come to a head and the world public can now judge: Do the United States and its NATO allies, want, or do they not want, to put an end to the war of words about who has or does not have military superiority in Europe, and who poses a threat to whom?

Disputes over verification are also rampant in the question of nuclear disarmament, in the debates concerning the proposed treaty on a 50-percent cut in strategic offensive weapons. It seems that stationary missiles deployed in ground silos will not be an obstacle to an agreement; it would indeed be hard to come up with some hitch, as the missiles can be counted and subjected to inspection. The knot that the American side is trying to entangle as much as it conceivably can concerns missiles on mobile carriers, be they land-based, air-based, or sea-based.

The American delegation is particularly intransigent with regard to sea-launched cruise missiles. The Americans have found an 'argument'—reliable verification supposedly does not exist and is not technically workable, the best solution would therefore be to strike some types of weapons out of the agreement. However, in this way they are opening a "side door" for the continuation of the nuclear arms race, not to mention the possibility

of upsetting the military-strategic balance. The Soviets propose: We have the technology to detect and verify nuclear weapons on ships and submarines and you, Americans, do not believe us. Okay, let us take two submarines and we shall accurately determine which one of them has nuclear weapons on board. Let us make an experiment, let us go and see!

Let us not overtake developments. The marathon of the dialogue on disarmament treaty number two has far from ended.

Views U.S. Policy

AU0306123288 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 88 p 2

[Commentary by Milan Jelinek, special RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Moscow: "Perhaps They Would Like To, But..."]

[Text] To what extent has Ronald Reagan changed? This question has been heard in Moscow since the start of the summit. A new wave came on Tuesday [31 May] when the President admitted in public that the Soviet Union is no longer an "evil empire" for him. I do not think that the question is correctly phrased because it does not explore the deeper and more substantial causes of transformations in Soviet-American relations. Incidentally, I am not alone in the belief that back home, in the United States, Ronald Reagan will revoke some of the good words uttered by him in Moscow, making notorious concessions to the U.S. right.

The question that should be asked is how far U.S. policy in general and the forces shaping it have changed.

A discussion is currently underway in the United States on questions of principle, on questions that to a greater extent than at any point in the past concern the cardinal problems of the standing of the United States as a world power in the international arena and its attitude toward the surrounding world. The outcome of this discussion is far from being decided, although U.S. bourgeois circles that for various reasons espouse realistic views are visibly gaining ground.

This concise and, naturally, far from exhaustive conclusion is corroborated by information about the way in which the U.S. delegation has been conducting the Moscow talks. There is debate even among members of the delegation; differences can be discerned in the speeches and approaches of individual politicians, according to how they are linked with the multibranch political camp of the American bourgeoisie.

It is through these connecting lines [with individual branches of the U.S. political camp] that information, recommendations, and perhaps also instructions and warnings are pulsating between the U.S. Embassy, the President's residence, and the power centers overseas.

The silence of members of the American delegation on the numerous new Soviet proposals and ideas on how to get ahead on certain issues is also eloquent. It cannot be considered offhand as a form of rejection or disagreement; it also shows uneasiness, uncertainty, and an inability and reluctance to make quick decisions. An enormous role is played here by the deeply rooted American distrust of the Soviet Union, resulting from anticommunist prejudice about the land of the Soviets, from a very superficial evaluation of Soviet history and the Soviet present. There is a tangle of ignorance, half-truths, and even lies in the heads of even respected and worthy politicians, and it is through these bars in their heads that they look at the Soviet Union.

It is because of this that the Americans are not tackling problems but are putting them off "until the next time," which naturally makes the talks protracted and complicated, since "the next time" they will come with new questions, subquestions, and requests for explanation. In addition to all this, these pauses are filled with periods of passivity on the American side, with some sort of sudden loss of interest. Soviet diplomats have noted that as the dialogue develops and ever more complicated issues are being raised, American policy is becoming increasingly volatile, distracted by a number of partial problems faced by the United States in the world and avoiding significant steps in Soviet-American relations, steps that could change the existing structure of international relations in which the United States has become used to living.

This is also illustrated by an episode from the summit talks that has been mentioned by Mikhail Gorbachev. The U.S. President receives from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee the English text of the draft of an important political formulation, reads it, declares that he likes it, and himself participates in giving the finishing touches to the formulation. When the document is about to be signed, the American delegation disagrees. Whose dislike has been aroused, and who, or which group, wields such influence? This episode also illustrates a situation in which Ronald Reagan apparently finds himself rather often and, with him, also some politicians around him who might perhaps want, but....

Such is U.S. policy, much more multifaceted and contradictory than many had thought in the past. In analyzing it, former stereotypes do not help but rather lead astray. It is also in this respect, as Soviet observers intimate, that the Moscow summit has been highly useful, because it has made it possible to look a bit deeper into the U.S. political kitchen, to the backstage where phenomena and processes that need to be understood are taking place.

Outcome of Gorbachev-Reagan Summit Viewed

LD0206231088 Prague International Service in English 1900 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] The fourth Gorbachev-Reagan summit is over, and it is now time to sum up its outcome. Radio Prague's Marcela Dolickova did just that in her commentary, and we quote.

From the very start of the summit, and in fact before it got off the ground at all, observers had been viewing the Moscow meeting with a degree of skepticism, largely because they had been told that signing any superpower deal on strategic missiles was out of the question. Some analysts had even played down the importance of the summit, which they had variously described as a routine affair, propaganda exercise and publicity stunt. But even if this had been the case disdain would have been out of place, and certainly unjustified. Respect would still have been the right attitude, not least because of the enormous changes on the international political scene over the past 4 years.

As late as in 1984 Soviet-American disarmament talks were collapsing and there was nothing but vacuum in superpower relations. However, from the Geneva summit on, the torn delicate network of contacts began to grow denser again, and that this happened under President Reagan, who was broadly considered America's most conservative postwar leader, might seem to be an irony, but this is not the case.

The Soviets had come forth with a new formula. Instead of mutually assured destruction they offered guarantees of mutual security. In practicial terms this meant not only the halting of the arms race but also a phased elimination of weapons stockpiles down to a level sufficient for defense only. This philosophy proved as crucial and eminently formative of the political scene both in and outside the United States. Was the President pressed by circumstances into a change of heart, was he guided by a newly awakened political realism? The answer is not that much important as long as we know that he has surrounded himself with a new generation of pragmatic politicians who are prepared to think and act positively, at least to a certain extent.

The changed conditions have led to a series of treaties and agreements which was further extended by the Moscow summit. The two leaders have had four summits, and at the latest they exchanged documents ratifying a treaty which for the first time in history eliminates two complete classes of nuclear weapons. Even the long overdue START treaty now seems to be within reach, although judging from the joint statement made in Moscow yesterday the drafting process may yet be very complex and difficult, it shows that both sides are prepared for serious work. However, this doesn't seem to be so in the case of the anti-missile defense treaty, or ABM, which dates from 1972 and which should (? principally) influence the U.S. space militarization projects. After all, the ABM Treaty's main purpose was to prevent the militarization of space, and if President Reagan cannot see this it is not because his eyes would perhaps fail him.

However, as underlined in the joint statement, the super power dialgue will continue because its foundations are realistic and its aims concrete, and if in the context of this dialogue Soviet-American summits become routine affairs it will be immeasurably good for both sides. Routine does not mean fruitless though, and whether the future summits will be fruitful, this largely depends on whether the next U.S. Administration, regardless of partisan feuding, will be prepared to proceed from the new plane onto which Soviet-American relations have been lifted at the latest Gorbachev-Reagan summit.

RUDE PRAVO Views Jakes Visit to PRC

AU0206182388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May p 7

[Commentary by Vladimir Divis and Jarmila Houfova, RUDE PRAVO correspondents in Beijing: "Road of Rapprochement"]

[Text] The recent 5-day visit by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, to people's China included only the necessary minimum of protocol but had all the more working meetings, discussions, exchanges of opinions, and findings on the most important matters that are going on in our two countries, on national restructuring, on the economic reform and its political and social aspects.

Comrade Jakes paid great attention to the most important thing—to the experience, be it positive or negative, which the—thus far 10 years of lasting reform in the PRC has yielded to date, what methods and approaches have acquitted themselves well and vice versa, and what path showed itself after a while to be not promising.

Why such interest? As Comrade Jakes stressed at a press conference held in Beijing on Wednesday [25 May], the objectives and methods of restructuring in China and the CSSR are identical in many respects, even though one also can see quite a few individual features which stem, above all, from differing conditions. He also noted that he was most captivated by the resolve and determination of the Chinese side to carry the reform through to its successful conclusion and continue dynamic development and, last but not least, also by its ability to part with what has become outdated.

The significance of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary's visit to the PRC is also underscored by the fact that he had talks with the current top four Chinese representatives, who see, in the first place, their mission in implementing the fixed economic reforms.

The two sides agreed that Czechoslovak-Chinese relations became fully normalized last year, and therefore it's possible today to assess what we have been able to do even in the relatively short period, and where the difficulties lie.

In the first place, the biggest obstacle to cooperation to date is the inadequate knowledge of the other side. Therefore, the highest representatives of the two communist parties have decided to proceed in this respect much more systematically, much more consequently.

After all, such procedure can further accelerate the pace of the realization of reforms, help to avoid unnecessarily repeating mistakes and errors which the other side finds in the course of this difficult and often even painful process.

During the talks, the greatest stress was put on economic cooperation as the pivotal point of our relations in the immediate future. The economic structures of the two countries complement one another well, a matter which makes mutual trade, and also higher forms of cooperation, easier.

It is understandable that the potential of establishing joint ventures, direct relations between our and Chinese enterprises, and the inadequate cooperation on third markets, until now almost not made use of, were much discussed. However, Comrade Jakes' suggestion in seeking new forms not to leave out of consideration the tried-and-tested methods of cooperation, whose firm foundations were laid in the 1950's and at the beginning of the 1960's, deserves particular attention also. In that, too, there is an immense untapped potential.

What mostly characterized Czechoslovak-Chinese talks was the openness and directness with which the two sides spoke about obstacles on the path to a more dynamic cooperation. The words voiced by Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, during the final talk before Comrade Jakes' departure from Beijing, are of particular interest.

He spoke, for example, about power engineering, which the two sides regard as being the most promising sphere of our cooperation. We are currently building a thermal power plant in Sen-tchou [as published]. It is no secret that not everything proceeds as smoothly there as the two partners would wish. In this connection, he noted that the abundance of offers submitted by foreign builders of similar and other investment projects from all around the world makes it possible for China to choose today and, understandably, to choose the best.

At the same time, however, he also stressed that they would like to link to the excellent experience from the period following the victory of the revolution in 1949, when our enterprises and specialists built and assembled a number of industrial and power engineering projects. Provided that we today also offer the same conditions and quality, and top-of-the-line machinery and installations, they will gladly give us preference to foreign bidders for reconstructions, modernizations, or building new enterprises and other national-economic projects.

And it is precisely restructuring—from which we and the Chinese comrades rightly expect that it will bring a much greater implementation of economic instruments in the management of our economies, while becoming perceptibly more involved in the international division of labor—that can bring a speedy solution also of these urgent problems.

The two countries have transversed a considerable path since the middle of the eighties, from initially acquainting themselves with and sometimes even groping a bit about in an unknown terrain, to the present, much clearer idea of what to do and how to do it. One thing is clear, however. In the future, too, it will be necessary to keep on overcoming a number of complexities, seeking, checking, and testing in practice. The most important thing, however, is not to stop, as the two sides agreed, but to continue the endeavor to even more determinedly, more flexibly, and in a more modern way to develop relations and cooperation between the CSSR and the PRC, and the CPCZ and the CPC. Comrade Jakes' visit to the most populous country in the world, which just ended, will—without doubt—significantly contribute to that.

Jakes Interviewed on Far East Tour

LD0206101488 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Interview granted by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to Prague radio correspondent Stefan Simak; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Simak] Comrade General Secretary, what is your view on the course and the results of your visit to the socialist countries of the Far East?

[Jakes] The trip was necessary, as well as useful. It helped confirm that our mutual good relations are maintained and that we want to develop them, and secondly, it was to contribute toward strengthening cooperation between our parties and friendship between our countries. I think that the visit fulfilled this task and purpose in all the three countries. As to the PRC, our relations exist along all the lines, including the party line, so we just had to expand them further. As to the DPRK, we had to confirm our friendly relations and to seek paths of their further development, particularly in the economic sphere. This also contributed to the fact that we achieved useful conclusions as to the direction these relations should be developed. We are developing a very active cooperation with the MPR. We have been participating in various building projects, for example in leather and footware industries and also in geology and ore extraction. The idea is to give a new impulse to the given new stage in the direction toward deepening cooperation, specialization, and building joint enterprises and establishing direct relations. As to Korea, I should like to return to this question; there is interest in deepening cooperation and specialization.

The PRC is a big country, and our idea is to develop concrete cooperation not only with China as a whole, but its individual provinces, and to seek such a province where this cooperation can be developed fully. Bilateral interest has been demonstrated to develop this cooperation. We encountered no concrete problems which would be unsolvable, not in the political and other spheres, and there is a path along which cooperation can be successfully developed. Ours was a party delegation: the party has a leading role in all the countries, so these conclusions are important.

[Simak] Comrade General Secretary, you were very interested in the economic reform, in its practical application in the individual Chinese enterprises. Can some experiences be applied also in our restructuring, in our practice?

[Jakes] One has to look in which directions the ways and methods of the approach of tackling economic problems of further development could serve us, or which confirm our path. In some issues, China started earlier: It has certain experiences. In some other issues we started earlier, but in general we are encountering the same problems. In China too, they are shifting power to the lower levels. For example, I was surprised to learn there

are provinces in which 90 percent of industry, regardless of the size of the industry, that are not managed by the central government. We visited a metallurgical combine in Beijing which produces 3 million tonnes of steel and is managed by the Beijing National Committee. It is also important to give a thought to the possibility of cooperation with some advanced capitalist countries, and in the interest of speeding up technical development, to introduce new technology. There is also something instructive. Of course, we must approach it from the viewpoint of our specific conditions. In China they have the same problem as us, but of their own Chinese character, that is, overcoming egalitarianism. Further, one can see certain enlivement in China which has been caused by application of new economic stimuli, simply new possibilities similar to those that we are carrying out or those that the USSR is carrying out. The trend is similar. And in Mongolia they are trying to follow the same path, although it is a different country from the point of view of economic proportions, population, size, and so on. The situation is different in Korea, where there is continuation of centralized economy—highly centralized economy—connected simply with high discipline, huge mobility of personnel, with great party influence and, in the long run, the personality of Comrade Kim Il-song. But that is a specific feature which singles out Korea from the other socialist countries.

[Simak] An important part of your talks was devoted to topical international problems. To which did you pay the greatest attention, Comrade General Secretary?

[Jakes] The basic question was the question of peace. That is, we agreed that the new foreign policy, the new way of thinking carried out by the USSR, is correct. Both China and Korea welcomed the agreements concluded between the USSR and the United States on eliminating intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, and, with great interest and support, accepted the prepared and now realized trip of U.S. President Reagan to the USSR and his talks with Comrade Gorbachev. Everyone wants to contribute toward implementation of the peace policy.

There were also specific questions, that is quite logical, those concerning Asia, discussion problems; the Kampuchea problem, where there are different views on these questions. There were questions of the role of Japan in this region, questions on the unification of the two Korean states. One must take all this into account and tackle these questions, even by means of compromise. In the long run, without compromises, there would have been no Soviet-U.S. summit. So I would like to say that my impression is that in this region, just as in Europe, there is an effort to strengthen the peace process, and to do away with nuclear and chemical weapons throughout the world.

Further Reportage on USSR's Murakhovskiy Visit

Holds Talks With Pitra

AU0206130888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 88 p 7

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague on Monday [30 May] a delegation of ranking personnel of the USSR agricultural-industrial complex, headed by Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee (Gosagroprom), which arrived that day in Prague.

They briefed one another on the progress of comprehensive implementation of the restructuring of the economic mechanism in the agricultural-industrial complex of the two countries. At the same time, they assessed the results to date in the development of bilateral technical and economic cooperation in that sphere. They pointed out the untapped potential regarding the faster realization of adopted plans, especially in cooperation and specialization in the production of vital intensification instruments for agriculture and the food industry. In that respect, they discussed concrete practical measures aimed at deepening mutual cooperation.

During their talk they underscored the importance of establishing direct relations between Czechoslovak and Soviet agricultural and food-processing enterprises, as well as joint institutions and ventures. In this connection, they expressed appreciation for the results of the joint Czechoslovak-Soviet laboratory for biotechnologies in animal production in Nitra.

The reception was attended by Miroslav Zajic, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; Miroslav Toman, CSSR minister of agriculture and food; and Ilya Shtodin, counsellor-ambassador of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR.

Meets With CPSL's Knotek

LD0206173488 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1200 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Ivan Knotek, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, met today in Nitra with Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of Gosagroprom, who heads a delegation of leading officials of the Soviet agricultural industrial complex on a working visit in Czechoslovakia. In the discussion they evaluated further goals and possibilities of developing bilateral cooperation and informed one another about the progress of restructuring in sectors which ensure food production. They then visited the Nitra animal production research institute.

Holds Talks With Jakes

LD0206231788 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 2 June 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, had a meeting today with Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agroindustrial Committee, who is on a several-day working visit to Czechoslovakia with other Soviet representatives. In a cordial and comradely talk the two officials briefed one another on some topical tasks of the current stage of implementing the strategic line of the 17th CPCZ and 27th CPSU Congresses aimed at speeding up socioeconomic development in society, and on progress in putting into effect the comprehensive program of economic and social restructuring and democratization.

Vsevolod Murakhovskiy told Milos Jakes about the development of the activity of Communists and all the working people in his country in the runup to the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference.

Comrade Jakes spoke highly of the recently issued CPSU Central Committee theses for the conference.

The two officials positively considered the existing results of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries and of its further directions and prospects, primarily in terms of production cooperation and specialization and in establishing joint ventures and laboratories. They noted that speeding up the rate of international socialist economic integration and the division of labor between the CEMA states is an important condition for the successful execution of their joint intentions.

They discussed the content and some of the forms of cooperation between the two countries in the agricultural industry, where conditions have been created for the dynamic and effective development of mutual contacts. In this context they stressed the importance of direct contacts between Czechoslovak and Soviet agricultural and food enterprises and institutes.

Miroslav Toman, Czechoslovak minister of agriculture and food, and Viktor Komakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, also attended the meeting.

Indra Discusses Visit to Tunisia, Morocco

AU0106181788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 88 p 7

[Report by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Zdenek Kropac: "Relations to a Higher Plane; Interview With Alois Indra, Chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, on a Visit by Our Parliamentary Delegation to Tunisia and Morocco"—place and date not given]

[Text] Prague (our special correspondent)—A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation headed by Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, returned to Prague from Tunisia and Morocco on Monday [30 May]. Comrade Indra gave to special RUDE PRAVO and CTK correspondents an interview on the talks in Tunis and Rabat.

Asked about the objectives of the visit, he said that Czechoslovakia has been developing traditional friendly relations with the two countries. The start was our solidarity with the national liberation movement of the Moroccan and Tunisian people. Today, however, the sides have bilateral interest in further enhancing the level of mutual relations and cooperation.

In the case of Tunisia, concrete impetus for this was given by the mutual visits of the premiers of the two countries in 1982 and 1985. The important thing now is for the upward level of political relations to result in a substantial expansion of bilaterally advantageous economic and trade cooperation. In the past years, this cooperation was not only marked by an upswing and successes, but—in the case of Tunisia—also by downturns and problems. With Morocco, too, the potential for cooperation has not been made full use of by far, even though the turnover of mutual trade is considerably higher.

The talks of the CSSR Federal Assembly's delegation in Tunis and Rabat were meant to give—and I think I can say that we have succeeded—impetus to more flexible and more effective mutual proceedings in trade and the economy. Our efforts to intensify relations also concern culture, education, and health care.

An important part of the talks was also an exchange of views on the weightiest international political issues as well as on the solution of the most important regional problems.

A. Indra said that the results of the talks were that mutual parliamentary relations, which are a part of the political dialogue, have been elevated to a new plane. Both sides expressed their will to keep on developing interparliamentary relations outside the exchange of official delegations too.

During all the meetings we felt sincere friendship and interest in a broader and closer cooperation with Czechoslovakia. We could convince ourselves that Tunisia identifies itself with the ideas of peace and friendship among nations, and we also understood the standpoints of Tunisia, which is the seat of the Arab League and the PLO, on the solution of the Middle East problems. We were assured of the full support for the peace initiatives of the socialist states and, in particular, for the Czechoslovak initiative to establish a zone of trust, cooperation, and good neigborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

We are not quite satisfied with the development of economic and trade cooperation with Tunisia. In recent years its structure has changed and even deteriorated to the disadvantage of our engineering exports. I think that our talks have created conditions for a certain positive shift and for a more marked involvement of Czechoslovak enterprises in Tunisia's industrialization process.

In the case of Morocco, this was so far the most important visit in Czechoslovak-Moroccan relations. At the same time one has to say that our relations have been successfully developing since the Kingdom of Morocco achieved its independence. The important thing now is

to give these relations a higher level, broader dimensions, and deeper content. Our meetings with Hassan II, the king of Morocco; Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki; Abdellatif Filali, minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Ahmed Osman, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies; and other representatives of Morocco's Parliament, affirmed that this interest is bilateral. We also invited a delegation of the Parliament of the Kingdom of Morocco to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia.

The results of all talks and deliberations in the Parliament should result in beneficial mutual interparliamentary relations as well as in deepened Moroccan-Czechoslovak relations and cooperation in the economy and other spheres.

Morocco is an important and traditional trade and economic partner for Czechoslovakia, and our trade exchange is growing. We strove—and in this we met with understanding—to create prerequisites for increasing it further—especially as regards the exports of our engineering products, and to expand economic cooperation. The planned new agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the session of the Joint Czechoslovak-Moroccan Commission for Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which will be held in Rabat this year, will contribute to this also.

It is my opinion that favorable prerequisites were also created for the expansion of relations with Morocco in culture, education, health care, information media, and sport. All this should be discussed in an even greater detail during visits by Moroccan ministers of foreign affairs, culture, and health in the CSSR. The recently founded friendship societies in Morocco and the CSSR will certainly play a positive role.

During talks on international issues, we met among all Moroccan representatives with views close to ours on their solution and with affirmation of common interest in maintaining and consolidating world peace. From Morocco too, we are departing satisfied, knowing that the Czechoslovak initiative on establishing a zone of trust, cooperation, and good neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states has its support.

Thus, on the whole, I regard the journey of the Federal Assembly's delegation to the two states of the African continent as successful. My opinion is that this will show in a deepened and effective cooperation and thus also contribute its share to the strengthening of peace and friendship among the people of the whole world, Comrade Indra concluded.

Greek President Sartzetakis Departs 28 May

AU0106160488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 88 pp 1, 7

["CTK, ZR"-signed report: "A Contribution to Mutual Understanding"]

[Excerpts] Prague—Final talks with CSSR President Gustav Husak and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal on Saturday [28 May] marked the conclusion of Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis' official visit to Czechoslovakia; he departed for home the same day.

During their meeting at Prague Castle, the two highest representatives highly assessed the results of the official visit and noted that it was useful for both sides in many ways. The visit contributed to better mutual knowledge and understanding. It confirmed that views on the solution to the problems of the current international situation, as well as on its assessment, are either identical or very close. There are no contentious issues between the two countries that would divide them. Bilateral relations are characterized by friendship, mutual trust, respect, and understanding.

On Saturday afternoon the rare guest toured the sights of Prague. [passage omitted] In the St Cyril and Methodius Church he met with Dorotej, Orthodox metropolitan of Prague and entire Czechoslovakia. The Greek guest expressed appreciation for the contribution of the Orthodox Church to ensuring peace in the world.

Before departing from Prague Castle, accompanied by CSSR President Gustav Husak, the Greek president reviewed the Prague Castle Guard of Honor. [passage omitted]

The festive departure ceremony at Ruzyne Airport started shortly after 1700. [passage omitted] The rare guests were seen off by CSSR deputy premiers, deputy chairmen of the CSSR federal government, ministers of the federal government, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other Czechoslovak representatives. [passage omitted]

CSSR President Gustav Husak, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, and members of the Greek president's Czechoslovak retinue accompanied Khristos Sartzetakis and his wife to the gangway.

Strougal Discusses Trade With Austrian Official

LD3005182588 Prague CTK in English 1622 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Prague May 30 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal recieved here today a delegation of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber led by its President Rudolf Sallinger.

On this occasion Lubomir Strougal appreciated the share of the Federal Economic Chamber and of its president personally in the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian economic contacts. He recalled the traditionally significant place Austria has in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade and stressed that Czechoslovakia's open economy counts with the expansion of all forms of economic contacts and that it focuses on direct contacts between enterprises and modern forms of cooperation.

Rudolf Sallinger spoke of relations between the two countries' chambers of trade and industry which initiated many a joint success in trade. He said the results achieved in trade prove the existence of good political

will on both sides. He called for broader contacts proceeding from tradition and neighbourhood and expressed the conviction that mutual trade can be explained [as received].

Bilak Holds Talks With Austria's Muhri
LD2705195888 Prague CTK in English 1457 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Bratislava May 27 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak met here today with Austrian Communist Party Chairman Franz Muhri.

In a discussion held in an atmosphere of friendship and full understanding they exchanged information on the activities of the two communist parties and on the situation in their countries and debated major international topics and the present development of the international communist and workers' movement.

They stated that the new creative approach of the socialist countries' communist and workers' parties to socialist construction in the present epoch-making stage leads to a fuller use of the creative potential of socialism and helps strengthen peace and security in the world.

Vasil Bilak and Franz Muhri underscored the extraordinary significance of the Soviet-U.S. Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty. They now consider the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. treaty on 50-per cent cuts in strategic offensive weapons, with strict observance of the Anti-Ballistic Missiles Treaty, as a priority for the continuation of disarmament. Both representatives voiced the hope that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit will be an important contribution to an improvement of the overall international situation.

Franz Muhri expressed full support to Czechoslovakia's initiative to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good-neighbour relations on the borderline between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. The implementation of this proposal, as well as joint Czechoslovak-GDR initiatives to set up a nuclear- and chemical-free corridor in central Europe, would help improve the political climate in Europe and enhance the all-European process of cooperation.

Vasil Bilak and Franz Muhri emphasized the usefulness of good neighbourly relations between Czechoslovakia and neutral Austria. They voiced the resolve of the two communist parties to constructively contribute to an all-round development of political, economic, cultural, educational and scientific relations between the two countries.

Vasil Bilak and Franz Muhri voiced satisfaction with the deepening cooperation between the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and Austria, confirmed their resolve to consistently help strengthen the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers' parties and promote contacts between them on the basis of full equality, comradely understanding and internationalist solidarity.

Austrian Communist Party Chairman Franz Muhri also met here today with Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Ignac Janak.

Amendment To Permit Reprivatization of Land
AU2705144588 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 25 May 88 p 4

["KD"-signed report: "Recommendation With Suggestions for Extra Provisions"]

[Excerpts] Prague—A 3-day joint meeting of the agriculture and food committees of both chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly opened with a debate of over 4 hours on the draft law on agricultural enterprises in Prague yesterday. An expose on the draft law was presented by E. Cakajda, first CSSR deputy minister of agriculture and food. [passage omitted]

Deputy D. Kancirova appreciated the fact that the draft law had been submitted for national discussion and that the Federal Assembly deputies had the opportunity to be involved in the preparatory stage of the legislative process, in which they successfully applied a number of suggestions. [passage omitted] These included, for example, the supplementing of the mandatory commissions to be set up by cooperative farms with the social commission and with the labor safety and health protection commission. The mandatory funds to be set up by cooperative farms have also been supplemented with the fund of cultural and social needs. The draft law also contains a number of other recommendations put forward by deputies, such as the labor collectives' right to deal not only with the affairs of the pertinent organizational unit, but also with the affairs of the cooperative as a whole.

Following an extensive debate, in which the deputies formulated additional specific suggestions for inclusion in the bill, the agricultural committees adopted a resolution, in which they recommended to the Federal Assembly the approval of the submitted draft, modified in line with the deputies' suggestions.

The deputies also discussed other draft laws yesterday—the draft law on housing, production, and consumer cooperatives and the amendment to the law on the use of soil and other agricultural property to secure production. The exposes on these draft laws were also presented by E. Cakajda. [passage omitted] The purpose of the amendment to the law on the use of soil is to expand the possibilities for transferring plots that do not lend themselves to large-scale agricultural production [to individuals] for temporary use, primarily to members and employees of agricultural organizations but, possibly, also to other citizens. In justified cases the draft amendment also provides for the possibility to return to the owner the right to use buildings and adjoining plots formerly used by socialist organizations. The committees also recommended these draft laws to the Federal Assembly for approval.

Fischer Meets European Parliament's Seefeld

AU0306112988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, met Horst Seefeld, vice president of the European Parliament, for a talk on Monday [30 May]. Oskar Fischer explained the policy of the GDR and the other Warsaw Pact states to continue to stabilize the disarmament process, which was confirmed by the foreign ministers in Berlin on 13 May. The most urgent task in consolidating peace is not to allow the disarmament process, which has just started, to stop again. All efforts must be concentrated on implementing the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles of both countries immediately and quickly after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, and to pave the way for a global ban on chemical weapons and drastic reductions of conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe, by agreeing on a 50-percent reduction of the strategic nuclear arms potentials of the USSR and the United States, while observing the ABM Treaty, Oskar Fischer said.

With its proposals and initiatives, the GDR is actively participating in the international disarmament dialogue. This is also demonstrated by the International Meeting for Nuclear-Free Zones in Berlin from 20 to 22 June, which offers the opportunity to deepen this dialogue at the broadest level. Horst Seefeld reported on the activities of the European Parliament, which are aimed at consolidating understanding and trust in Europe.

The interlocutors expressed their satisfaction at the forthcoming establishment of official relations between the CEMA and the EC, and between the GDR and the EC. This is going to open up new opportunities for cooperative East-West relations in economic and political fields. Oskar Fischer stressed that the contacts between the GDR and the EC—including the European Parliament —are to be developed purposefully for mutual benefit and on an equal basis.

Honecker Sends Sympathy Message to Kohl

LD0206173588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 2 June (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of the FRG:

I would like to express to you my sincere sympathy with regard to the serious mining accident at Borken. I would like to ask you to convey my deeply felt sympathy to the relatives of the victims.

Stoph Receives Spanish Parliamentarians

LD2705210788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN)—The level of relations reached between the GDR and Spain offers all the preconditions for advancing further along the path already embarked upon. This was stated by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, and the president of the Spanish Congress of Deputies, Felix Pons Irazazabal, in Berlin on Friday.

Pons Irazazabal leads a delegation from the Congress of Deputies of the Cortes Generales of the Kingdom of Spain, which has been in the GDR since Tuesday and will end its visit this afternoon.

GDR Prime Minister Stoph assessed the visit as a further step toward the intensification of cooperation between the two states, which has been marked over the past few years by a noticeable deepening of political dialogue and steady expansion in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres. In this it has been demonstrated that good and wide-ranging contacts are conducive to the promotion of mutual understanding and trust.

The two sides expressed the hope that further steps for real disarmament and thus for an improvement in the international situation can be agreed upon. They emphasized their countries' will to continue in the future to make an active contribution to securing a stable and peaceful European home.

Felix Pons Irazazabal praised the concurrence of their views aimed at peace and security. On this basis the further shaping of their bilateral relations could also make a positive contribution to an atmosphre of understanding and trust.

A subsequent exchange of views at the People's Chamber building in Berlin centered on experiences of the parliamentary work of the GDR and Spain.

Deputies from various People's Chamber committees and parliamentary groups answered questions from their guests about cooperation between the deputies and their electorate.

Sindermann Meets Canadian MP's

LD3105231788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 31 May (ADN)—Parliamentary relations between Canada and the GDR should be further expanded in order to give even stronger impetus to their bilateral cooperation, especially in the economy and in mutually advantageous trade. This wish was expressed to People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann on Tuesday by Terrence Joseph Clifford, leader of a Canadian Parliamentary delegation currently in the GDR and member of the Canadian House of Commons.

GDR Parliamentary President Sindermann said that the GDR, true to its historical obligations, has done everything in its power to ensure that only peace, and never again war, will emanate from German soil. Through its own initiatives, the GDR had made an important contribution to stopping the arms race and to the emerging improvement of the international situation. The International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones to be held in Berlin in June had rightly found wide international agreement and promised to become a significant event in the worldwide struggle for arms limitation and disarmament.

Further on Visit of Romanian Prime Minister

Dascalescu Speaks at Dinner

AU0106144888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 88 pp 3, 4

[Toast by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, at a dinner given in his honor by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at Niederschoenhausen Castle on 30 May: "We Support Nuclear-Free Zones"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Willi Stoph, dear comrades and friends:

With special satisfaction, I would like to express my cordial thanks for the opportunity offered to me to stay in your beautiful country again, for the warm welcome, and the hospitality granted to us.

On this occasion, I would also like to stress the decisive role played by the meetings, talks, and agreements between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in the steady development of the close fraternal relations and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

Our States' Potential Facilitates More Cooperation [subhead]

With satisfaction, we highly assess the current state of bilateral relations, both in the political field as well as in the economic, scientific-technological, and cultural areas. During our talks today we noted that the economic potential of our two countries offers greater opportunities for even stronger development of bilateral cooperation.

The specific work program on further deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation and production specialization between the SR of Romania and the GDR for the 1988-95 period, which was worked out at the initiative of our heads of party and state and which we will sign on the occasion of this visit, is visible proof of this.

Esteemed comrades, it is a great pleasure for me to state here that the Romanian people, imbued with deep and lasting friendly feelings, are sincerely pleased about the great achievements of the friendly GDR people in building the developed socialist society under the leadership of the SED, with Comrade Erich Honecker at the top.

As real friends, we express our cordial congratulations to you and wish you further great successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

Our people, united under the leadership of the RCP with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the top, has achieved considerable results in shaping the comprehensively developed socialist society, in developing the productive forces, science, and the education sector, and in developing and perfecting socialist democracy, and are unerringly working to implement the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the RCP national conference.

Elimination of Nuclear Weapons Requires More Intensive Commitment [subhead]

Esteemed comrades and friends, as a result of the perfection and development of new weapons—in particular of nuclear weapons—and the maintenance and expansion of conflicts and hotbeds of tension in various zones of earth, the international situation remains tense and complicated.

Starting from the assessment that the fundamental question of our epoch lies in starting disarmament—first of all, nuclear disarmament—in our opinion it is necessary to intensify cooperation between all peoples against this dangerous course, that is aimed at tension and war and would irrevocably lead to a nuclear disaster.

It is necessary for one to forego nuclear armament and to work to implement corresponding agreements with the participation of all states, in order to eliminate, step by step, all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Within the shortest possible period, the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Weapons should be implemented and the agreement on the 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons should be concluded.

At the same time, we are in favor of a determined transition to a reduction of conventional armaments.

Romania Actively Participates in the Vienna CSCE Conference [subhead]

Our country actively participates in the work of the Vienna CSCE conference, desiring the adoption of practical measures for disarmament and widespread, unlimited development of cooperation on this continent.

We consistently advocate the turning of the Balkan region into a zone of peace and good-neighborliness, free of chemical and nuclear weapons, and free of foreign military bases. The implementation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative of 1982, which was resumed in 1987, concerning the holding of a summit meeting in

Bucharest of heads of state and government of this region, would be a decisive moment in the development of cooperation in the Balkan region.

In the spirit of these efforts, we support the establishment of nuclear-free zones in central and northern Europe, and in other regions of the world.

We are in favor of solving contentious issues between the states by means of negotiations, of eliminating underdevelopment, of establishing a new international economic order, of strengthening the role of the United Nations, and of democratizing international relations.

Dear comrades, expressing once more our satisfaction at our meeting and our talks, permit me to raise my glass:

—To the health and happiness of the friendly GDR people;

—To the steady development of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and people;

—To the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania;

—To the health of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

—To your health, esteemed Comrade Stoph;

—To the health of all those present here.

Stoph Honors Guest

AU0106163888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 88 pp 3, 4

[Toast by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at a dinner given in honor of Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, at Niederschoenhausen Castle on 30 May: "GDR-Romanian Relations Have Continuously Developed"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Dascalescu, esteemed Romanian comrades and friends:

I would like to once more welcome you, esteemed Comrade Dascalescu, and your entourage, very cordially to the GDR. We are pleased that you have followed the invitation to this meeting. I am convinced that our current meeting, like our past meetings, will make an important contribution to the further development of mutually advantageous relations between our states and, in particular, to bilateral economic cooperation. An expression of this is seen in the "Joint Tasks for Deepening Specialization and Cooperation and Scientific-Technological Cooperation for the Period Through 1995," which we will sign tomorrow.

With this agreement, which is important for the further intensive development of the national economies of our two countries, we are making a significant contribution to implementing the agreements concluded during the meeting of Comrades Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu in October 1987.

Cooperation on a Long-Term Basis [subhead]

Esteemed Comrades, we note with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and the SR of Romania are developing consistently.

This is proved by the meetings at high and highest levels, by the close cooperation between the SED and the RCP, by the contacts of social organizations, of cultural workers, and scientists, and—last but not least—by the varied relations between the state and economic bodies of the two countries. In all fields, our cooperation is taking place on a long-term basis and its broad contractual development has established favorable conditions for this.

Thus, the "Long-Term Program on the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and Production Specialization and Cooperation Between the GDR and the SR of Romania Through the Year 2000," which was signed in 1985, has proved its worth in practice as a basis for the overall shaping of our economic relations.

Next Year "Days of Culture" in Both Countries [subhead]

In line with our long-term agreements on cultural cooperation, we will hold "Days of Culture" in the GDR and the SR of Romania next year, which will—as we are sure—also make an important contribution to our people's getting to know each other.

The development of our tourist relations will have a similar effect.

Esteemed Romanian Comrades and friends, we are observing with interest the great efforts of the Romanian working people to implement the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress. From the bottom of our hearts, we wish you much success in solving the demanding tasks that face the Romanian people.

The GDR's working people, too, are making good progress in reaching the targets decided by the 11th SED Congress.

Based on steady economic growth, the GDR is continuing the course of unity of economic and social policy. In this respect, the long-term orientation toward comprehensive, intensively expanded production, which facilitates a new quality of economic growth, has proved its worth.

Esteemed comrades and friends, the unity of dynamic economic and social development constitutes a firm guarantee for our country's political stability and for its economic capacity. Secure peace is indispensable for this.

Thanks to the consistent and initiative-rich peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, and of all peace-loving forces, the international situation is starting to change for the better. The start of nuclear disarmament, which has been made possible by the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, is an event of historic scope and is convincing evidence of what can be achieved if realism and goodwill determine the climate of international relations. As a country directly affected by the results of this treaty, we are highly satisfied with its recent ratification. All over the world, the current summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Moscow has given rise to hopes for further results that will promote continuation of the disarmament process.

Further Disarmament Steps Are Becoming Increasingly Urgent [subhead]

We know that the danger of a nuclear inferno has not yet been eliminated. Therefore, the planned 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons under strict observation of the ABM Treaty, the ban on chemical weapons, the cessation of all nuclear tests, and the drastic reduction of conventional forces and armaments are becoming all the more urgent. With its policy of dialogue and cooperation, the GDR is working to implement the corresponding proposals of the Warsaw Pact. Together with the CSSR it has taken the initiative to establish nuclear and chemical weapons-free zones in central Europe.

The International Meeting for Nuclear-Free Zones, scheduled by the GDR to take place in Berlin from 20-22 June 1988, serves to support the disarmament process. We hope that this international meeting will give new stimuli to safeguarding peace.

We also support all other proposals and initiatives aimed at implementing the peace program of the community of socialist states. Thus, the GDR is of the opinion that the proposals of Romania and Bulgaria to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons are very important for the progress of the disarmament process in this region.

Dear Comrade Dascalescu, esteemed comrades and friends:

Certain that our meeting will give new impetus to the development of the relations between the GDR and the SR of Romania, I ask all those present here to raise their glasses with me and to drink to:

—The further successful shaping of the friendly relations and overall cooperation between the GDR and the SR of Romania for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of safeguarding peace;

—The health of the leading representatives of our parties and states, Comrades Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu;

—Your personal health, dear Comrade Dascalescu;

—And the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Communique Issued

AU0306094188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 88 p 6

["Joint Press Communique on the Working Visit of Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, to the GDR"]

[Text] At the invitation of Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, paid a working visit to the GDR from 30 to 31 May 1988.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania for a friendly talk. Constantin Dascalescu conveyed cordial greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, which were answered in kind by Erich Honecker.

Constantin Dascalescu visited the VEB "Rosa Luxemburg" Narva Combine in Berlin.

During their talks, which took place in a cordial and trusting atmosphere, Willi Stoph and Constantin Dascalescu briefed each other on topical questions concerning the building of socialism in both countries as a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 13th RCP Congress.

They discussed the development of bilateral relations and held an exchange of views on some topical international issues.

Willi Stoph and Constantin Dascalescu noted with satisfaction that the relations of the two states are developing positively in all fields on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 12 May 1972, and in line with the documents and stipulations adopted at the highest level. They paid tribute to the results achieved in the purposeful implementation of the agreements concluded during the official friendship visit of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the SR of Romania in October 1987, in particular the measures for the further implementation of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the SR of Romania Through the Year 2000, which were agreed upon with Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania.

The two premiers stressed that the steadily increasing economic capacity in the two countries, the current state of bilateral cooperation, and the experiences gained in this cooperation are offering new opportunities for an

even stronger development of the economic relations, for increasing their efficiency and quality, and for expanding cooperation, in particular in the area of the key technologies, in the interest of the further development of the national economies of both countries. They noted that production specialization and cooperation constitutes a dynamic factor in bilateral relations and secures a stable and long-term growth of mutual trade.

During the meeting Willi Stoph and Constantin Dascalescu signed an agreement on the "Joint Work Tasks for the Deepening of Production Specialization and Cooperation and Scientific-Technological Cooperation for the Period Through 1995." In this connection they stressed their conviction that the realization of the projects contained in this agreement will link scientific-technological cooperation even more closely with production specialization and cooperation, and will contribute to raising labor productivity and the efficiency of social production in both countries and to expanding mutual trade in order to better meet the demand of their national economies.

Willi Stoph and Constantin Dascalescu concurred in paying tribute to the constructive work of the Joint Government Commission for Economic Cooperation and the close cooperation of the central planning organs, ministries, and combines. They ordered the economic management organs to consistently aim their efforts at implementing the provisions set down at the highest level and at realizing the specialization and cooperation projects agreed on during this working visit, in order to raise mutual goods deliveries during the current 5-year plan, in addition to the existing long-term trade agreement, and during the 1991-95 period.

Both sides noted that this bilateral economic cooperation is a benefit to the people of both countries, and to socialism, peace, and progress in the world.

The premiers paid tribute to the varied relations between the two countries in the fields of culture, education, science, and tourism, and discussed questions of their future development.

During the exchange of views on topical international issues, Will Stoph and Constantin Dascalescu stressed the firm determination of the two countries to continue to work—together with the Warsaw Pact states, with the other socialist countries, and with all peace-loving forces in the world—to stop the arms race, in particular in the nuclear field. They spoke up in favor of further disarmament measures; the continuation of the policy of detente, peace, and cooperation; the political settlement of all conflicts by means of negotiations; and of the creation of a new international economic order.

The premiers expressed their satisfaction on the results of the visit and the talks that took place, and noted that they will contribute to further strengthening the relations of friendship and overall cooperation between the GDR and the SR of Romania.

The prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania invited the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers to a visit to the SR of Romania. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Romanian Military Delegation Concludes Visit
AU0106173488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 May 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Friday [27 May] the military delegation of the SR of Romania concluded its several-day stay in the GDR. The members were seen off at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport with a military ceremony.

Before the departure, Army General Heinz Kessler and Colonel General Vasile Milea met for a final talk. At the meeting in the Ministry of National Defense, both sides assessed the visit as an expression of the friendly relations between the GDR and the SR of Romania and their armed forces. It will give new stimuli to their cooperation and comradeship-in-arms.

The meeting was attended by members of the Collegium of the Ministry of National Defense and by Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador of the SR of Romania to the GDR.

Stoph on Relations With Bulgaria, Atanasov Visit
AU2405190788 Sofia BTA in English 1806 GMT 24 May 88

["W. Stoph on the Relations Between Bulgaria and the GDR"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 24 (BTA)—The relations between Bulgaria and the GDR are undergoing dynamic and successful development in all spheres, said Mr Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, on the eve of the official friendly visit of Bulgaria's Premier Mr Georgi Atanasov to the GDR.

In a statement before the BTA correspondent to Berlin he stresses the fruitful cooperation between the German Socialist Unity Party and the BCP, between the bodies of state and economic government, cultural scientific, educational institutes, enterprises and workteams. Of special importance for the two countries are the contacts and the exchange of experience between the public and political organizations.

Mr Willi Stoph stresses the coordinated activity of the GDR and Bulgaria in the foreign policy sphere. The two countries contribute to the realization of the common goal of the socialist community for preservation of peace and fruitful cooperation between the peoples.

The leader of the GDR's Government points out that the upgrade development of the economic cooperation between the two countries is expressed in the deepening of specialization, increase of the barter, especially of machines and equipment. The share of specialized and cooperated deliveries exceeds 30 per cent of the entire barter.

The main trends of the further dynamic development of the economic relations ore outlined in the "Programme for Broadening and Deepening of the Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Till the Year 2000" which has been signed during Mr Erich Honecker's visit to Sofia in 1987.

Mr Willi Stoph specifies that the direct cooperation between combines, enterprises and institutions of the two countries has an ever stronger impact on the increase of the productivity of the national economies. The cooperation in the development of the production of flexible computer aided manufacturing systems, highly productive industrial robots and automated devices of multiple applications opens prospects and possibilities for production with techno-scientific qualities at a world level.

I am convinced, points out in conclusion Mr Willi Stoph, that the forthcoming visit of Mr Georgi Atanasov will give new, important impetus to the development of the fraternal ties and cooperation between our two countries.

Kessler Receives Hungarian Army Delegation

AU2705141888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday [25 May] Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, received a delegation from the Hungarian People's Army headed by Major General Dr Jozsef Kalman, deputy chief prosecutor and deputy military chief prosecutor.

The exchange of views at the Ministry of National Defense focused on issues concerning the administration of justice in the socialist armed forces. Army General Heinz Kessler briefed the visitors on the achievements of the members of the National People's Army and of the Border Troop soldiers in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. In this context, he paid tribute to the specific contribution of the GDR military court organs. Legal training and propaganda have contributed to ensuring the required combat strength and defense readiness in the interest of peace and protection of socialist achievements, he pointed out.

NDPD, Slovak Politicians Meet in Berlin

AU3105161788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Official talks between delegations of the National Democratic Party of Germany and the Slovak Revival Party (PSE) were held in Berlin under the leadership of their chairmen, Prof Dr Heinrich Homann and Jozef Simuth. On Thursday [26 May] the chairmen signed a statement in which both parties reaffirmed their work, at the side of the Marxist-Leninist parties of their countries, for a strong socialism in the GDR and CSSR, as well as their support for the foreign and security policy of the Warsaw Pact states, aimed at a secure peace in the world. Jozef Simuth expressed his party's backing for Erich Honecker's proposal to convene the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones.

Honecker Receives Japanese Town Delegation

LD2705115988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1100 GMT 27 May 88

[Excerpt] Berlin, 27 May (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received a delegation from the Japanese town of Arita, led by the town's mayor, Ryuji Aoki.

Erich Honecker was made an honorary citizen of Arita during his state visit to Japan in 1981.

During the friendly meeting with the Japanese guests, Erich Honecker praised the positive development of cultural relations between the GDR and Japan, which are a stable and irreplaceable element of overall relations. The GDR follows with great respect not only Japan's political and economic development, but also the many-sided shaping of its cultural life, which is embodied in an examplary way by the porcelain manufactured in Arita. Erich Honecker said that the flourishing and creative cooperation between Arita and Meissen would continue to be promoted by the GDR.

In view of the continuing dangers to the peaceful life of mankind, Erich Honecker stated, cultural exchanges between peoples gained a further dimension, for they are unthinkable without a policy of peace and disarmament. For this reason, the improvement which is beginning to emerge in international relations with the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles is to be welcomed. [passage omitted]

Kessler Receives DPRK Military Delegation

AU0306112888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Monday [30 May] Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, received a delegation of the DPRK People's Armed Forces. The delegation is headed by Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, commander of the Air Force of the DPRK People's Armed Forces.

Army General Heinz Kessler briefed the guests on the initiatives and achievements of the members of the Army and the border soldiers in fulfilling the class assignment given by the 11th SED Congress. With this, they are making an important contribution to peace and security at the sensitive borderline between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in the heart of Europe, he stressed.

During the friendly meeting in the Defense Ministry both sides paid tribute to the close relations and fruitful cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR, and between their armed forces. The meeting was attended by Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command, and by Pak Yong-chan, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

Cuba Politburo Member Leads Delegation Visit

Meets SED's Boehme

LD2905213788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Halle, 29 May (ADN)—A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Julian Rizo Alvarez, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, conducted talks today in Halle Bezirk. The delegation visited the Cobbelsdorf-Flaeming agrarian cooperative and was informed there on the working and living conditions of the rural population.

At a meeting with Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk organization, discussion centered on the most recent international developments. Hans-Joachim Boehme said that people are looking to Moscow full of hope and are expecting the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan to smooth the path toward disarmament measures, above all in the case of strategic weapons.

Julian Rizo Alvarez expressed his praise for what he heard during a talk with peasants. The exchange of experiences between the GDR and Cuba contribute to his country's improved exploitation of natural conditions in the service of high agricultural production, and thereby to an improvement in the standard of living.

Talks With Felfe

AU0206071788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 88 p 3

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN/ND)—Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] headed by Julian Rizo Alvarez, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCC Central Committee, for a friendly talk on Saturday [28 May]. In the afternoon the delegation visited the "Fairyland" gardens in Berlin-Weissensee. On Sunday [29 May] the guests visited the Cobbelsdorf-Flaeming Cooperative in Rosslau Kreis.

During Saturday's talks, Julian Rizo conveyed friendly greetings from Fidel Castro to Erich Honecker, which were cordially reciprocated.

The meeting focused on an exchange of experiences on questions regarding the agricultural policy of both parties as well as issues concerning the further development of bilateral relations in the sphere of agricultural production and agricultural sciences. In this, both sides particularly stressed joint steps to master scientific-technological progress, especially in the field of biotechnology and genetic engineering.

Werner Felfe briefed the Cuban visitor on the various efforts by the working people in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and 13th Peasants' Congress of the GDR.

Julian Rizo reported on experiences in the successful realization of the PCC's agricultural policy. The Third National Meeting of Agricultural Cooperatives, held in the middle of May, set new challenging tasks for the Cuban cooperative peasants.

Important Contribution to Safeguarding Peace [subhead]

The politicians praised the further deepening of overall fraternal cooperation between the two parties and states, which has received fresh stimuli particularly following the meeting between the two countries' leading representatives, Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro, as an important contribution to the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. Various foreign policy activities of the GDR and Cuba, such as the convening of an international meeting in Berlin on nuclear-free zones and the meeting on disarmament attended by foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement in Havana in May are aimed at providing further impulses to the process of disarmament and detente.

The meeting was attended by Helmut Semmelmann, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the Central Committee Agriculture Department. Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the GDR, was also present. [passage omitted]

Fischer Greets Nonaligned Movement Leader

AU2705114388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 88 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has sent a greetings message to his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca, who chairs the meeting of the Coordination Office of the Nonaligned Movement, to be held 26-30 May 1988. Fischer praises the Nonaligned Movement's commitment to resolving the basic present-day issues, particulary to the irreversible disarmament process as an indispensable contribution to improving the international situation. Minister Fischer stresses the significance of Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate and Shorter-Range Missiles, which provides the basis for a step-by-step removal

of nuclear weapons as the most important goal of international disarmament, and will boost efforts to further reduce strategic offensive weapons, including both chemical and conventional arsenals.

Just as is the Nonaligned Movement, the GDR, through its active policy of dialogue and specific initiatives, is in many ways making its contribution to the worldwide struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, and development. In this connection, the GDR foreign minister stresses the importance of the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones to be held in Berlin in June, which will offer ample opportunity to strengthen cooperation among the forces of reason and realism. He expresses the hope that in anticipation of the Third UN Special Session on Disarmament, the meeting of the Coordination Office of the Nonaligned Movement will provide fresh stimuli for the safeguarding of world peace, for disarmament and development, as well as for international cooperation on the basis of equal rights.

Honecker Greets OAU Chairman on Election

AU0106170388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 88 p 5

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a cordial telegram to Army General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali and general secretary of the Mali People's Democratic Union, on his election as chairman of the OAU. At the same time, he conveyed to him and to the heads of state and government of the African states participating in the 24th OAU summit in Addis Ababa, congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the organization.

The telegram stresses the many joint interests that are expressed in the friendly relations and in the cooperation for peace, national independence, and social progress. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the dedication of the African states to prevent a nuclear disaster, to achieve an improvement of the international situation, and to end the arms race. The GDR particularly appreciates the efforts for a just political solution to the conflict in southern Africa, for the elimination of apartheid, and for the independence of Namibia, the telegram says.

The Frontline States, the African National Council, and the other anti-apartheid forces in South Africa, as well as the South-West African People's Organization can be sure of the GDR's solidarity and support in the future, too. Erich Honecker affirms that the GDR follows with great attention the OAU's efforts to come to grips with the complicated economic and social problems in Africa. He is convinced that there will be even closer cooperation between all forces committed to peace and social development in order to solve these problems. The GDR will continue to contribute to this, the telegram says.

Methodists Advocate Nuclear-Free World

AU0206104988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 May 88 p 3

[Excerpt] Plauen (ADN)—In a peace message which was sent from Plauen to some 300 communities on Friday [27 May] the annual central conference of the Evangelical Methodist Church in the GDR advocates a nuclear-free world. The message also pays tribute to the GDR's peace initiatives. "We welcome and support the efforts of our government and of all political and social forces aimed at a nuclear-free world. With great pleasure and thankfulness to God, we welcome the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles," the message reads. The Evangelical Methodist Church in the GDR praises the commitment of all politicians who have good intentions, and the impulses provided by Mikhail Gorbachev, and expects the early ratification of the INF Treaty to be followed by more far-reaching disarmament agreements. It strongly opposes measures aimed at thwarting the progress that has been achieved, either through rearmament or through modernization of other weapons systems. The conference decided to send a greetings telegram to the Moscow summit between Gorbachev and Reagan. [passage omitted]

Varkonyi Interviewed on Summit Importance

LD0206215088 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1850 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Interview with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi by Alajos Chrudinak, from the "News Bulletin" program; date and place not given—live or recorded, no video available]

[Text] [Chrudinak] Following the events of the Moscow summit, I was struck by the strange contradiction that this summit was of historical significance because there was no turnabout or breakthrough of historical significance, no documents of historical significance were signed, and the two leaders merely conversed with one another, clarified their differences of viewpoint, and had a good debate. Do you agree with this superficial, rash opinion?

[Varkonyi] What Comrade Gorbachev said at his press conference comes to mind, that no historian has been born who will be able to assess this meeting from an adequate historical distance, but even now, we can already say that this was in international event of extremely great significance, and it was of historical significance in the sense that it fit into the already historically significant series of summits. I would merely like to recall that four summits have been held in the past 3 years. I believe that we can establish the number of foreign ministers' meetings to be 27. Compared to the previous periods, this has been a historical change in the relationship of the two superpowers.

[Chrudinak] How would you assess the results?

[Varkonyi] At these summits, a division of the issues into groups took shape, which the two leaders discussed. Four such groups of issues can be distinguished, the first being the problematics of disarmament.

At the present meeting—you said that documents of great importance were not signed—I would say there was very great significance in the fact that the ratification documents were exchanted on the abolition of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, because let us recall that the U.S. Senate did not ratify the SALT II Treaty, and the decline in international relations began after that.

[Chrudinak] They did not ratify it in 16 years.

[Varkonyi] They did not ratify it in 16 years. In point of fact they ratified this one within one year. So this indicates changes of great significance.

The next group of issues concerns bilateral relations. In this, several agreements were signed. The process of normalization, which got under way 3 years ago in the relations of the United States and the Soviet Union, is continuing, and I believe that it, of course, still has many issues to be resolved. However, the agreements signed now also amount to an advance of great significance.

The third group of issues is regional issues, regional problems, because it is generally known that unfortunately, there are still very many regional crises in the world, and it is very important that the two superpowers should jointly survey these crises, they should become better acquainted with one another's standpoints, and they should assist a resolution of these via peaceful means.

The fourth set of problems is the issue of human contacts, human rights, in which there was also great progress between the two countries, and I believe that what Comrade Gorbachev said is very instructive, that we should not admonish one another, but we should learn from one another.

[Chrudinak] The START agreement was not successfully completed. In your opinion, what remains, what tasks must still be completed in this, and what is the greatest obstacle to this extremely important agreement being signed at all?

[Varkonyi] I would now like to recall how long and complex a process the preparation of the agreement on eliminating intermediate- and shorter-range missiles was, though only one weapon class of nuclear missiles was at issue, and the question of verification was considerably easier—if it can be called easy—than in the case of strategic nuclear weapons. Here, the 50-percent reduction assumes a high degree of trust on the part of both sides. Both sides wish to maintain their own security and the security of their allies, and they wish to have at their disposal satisfactory guarantees that this agreement will not be violated. Therefore, many issues of detail must be resolved here.

The papers have written, and television has also mentioned, how complex the verification and reduction of intercontinental missiles on mobile launching-stations, and of the sea-based intercontinental missiles is. In point of fact, this agreement is textually ready, already, only passages, paragraphs are set apart, that one side does not agree with the one, that the other side does not agree with the other. These must be resolved one by one. This can only happen at the cost of mutual compromises, and for this, political will is also necessary on the part of the leadership.

This political will was repeatedly manifested in Moscow, by Comrade Gorbachev and by President Reagan, as well, and this has given very important impetus to the further work.

[Chrudinak] Of course the SDI, President Reagan's Star Wars scheme, must be brought in.

[Varkonyi] Of course. What is involved here is the observance of the ABM Treaty signed in 1972 about anti-missile systems, and the fact that it should remain valid for at least 10 years.

[Chrudinak] Many people ask what has happened, what has changed, who has changed. Has Moscow changed? Has Washington changed, or have both changed? Things have become so normal that the leaders are chatting, discussing, talking freely without any obligation to sign anything.

[Varkonyi] I would say that the world situation has changed and they also have changed. This is only natural. Military confrontation has reached such a level in the world that the entire human civilization has come under an extremely serious threat. This had to be recognized, and then it had to be acknowledged. The two things are not always the same; to recognize something and acknowledge that it has happened. In this, the new political way of thinking in the USSR has played a highly significant role. This has made it possible to look at all complex international questions afresh, and to try to reduce, through mutually advantageous and satisfactory compromises, military confrontation, and the level of armaments, and to realize a world free of wars.

[Chrudinak] This is the Soviet side.

[Varkonyi] This is the Soviet side. The United States also recognized these realities and naturally was a partner at these discussions.

I ought to add that the arms burden of the nuclear arms race is also weighing down the United States a great deal. So it is of some interest to them also whether this continues or not. I would add another very important factor: world public opinion, and in this I include the countries, the majority of small and medium-sized countries. They have exerted huge pressure on the two superpowers to set off on the road of agreements.

[Chrudinak] General Secretary Gorbachev has now suggested that conventional weapons and troops in Europe should be cut. Reagan did not receive this with much joy. I could say he rejected it. Conventional forces would be cut by half a million on each side. To what extent does this have a bearing on the fact that if the USSR were to withdraw its troops from Hungary, then in this situation, if they were not cut by half a million, would the withdrawal be made more difficult? [sentence as heard] So when will troop withdrawals take place in such a situation?

[Varkonyi] In a sense, the Soviet side suggested in Moscow that more encouragement should be given to the conventional disarmament talks in Vienna, which are about to begin. This can start its work when the Vienna follow-up conference is completed, but the debate at present is about the mandate of these talks. Some form of compromise has more or less emerged on this as well. We recommend there a radical reduction of conventional weapons, as we have been calling for since 1986, at the session in Budapest of the Political Consultative Body: the disarmament of conventional weapons and armed forces, or at least a radical cut in them.

With regard to stationing troops on foreign soil, this theme is of international significance. The fact that the United States, France, Great Britain, and the USSR station troops outside their borders is part of the extremely complex and rather sensitive military balance that exists between the two military alliances, the two systems of military alliance.

[Chrudinak] How many U.S. troops are there in Western Europe?

[Varkonyi] About 400,000.

[Chrudinak] Including the British and French.

[Varkonyi] Including them, I think.

[Chrudinak] How many Soviet troops are there in Hungary?

[Varkonyi] Around 60,000 Soviet ones.

[Chrudinak] In Hungary?

[Varkonyi] In Hungary. Here it is not the numbers that must be taken into account, but the fact that troops are stationed outside their borders. The USSR's stance is very consistent and has been publicly stated. Namely, that every country should withdraw its troops beyond its national borders. It is prepared to do this simultaneously. Naturally, this is very difficult to do unilaterally. It cannot be done. Reductions can be made. It is possible to imagine unilateral steps here, but what it means is that these foreign military bases should be closed and troops stationed abroad should be withdrawn from beyond the national borders. This would make the international situation much more pleasant in Europe and in the world.

[Chrudinak] President Reagan has said that he will not sign an international agreement without consulting his allies, primarily his allies in Europe. What is the situation with General Secretary Gorbachev? Did he talk to his allies before this summit?

[Varkonyi] Well, he could have signed the agreement with a clear conscience, because when Comrade Shevardnadze had talks with Secretary of State Shultz in Geneva, the preparation of the summit was discussed, and we the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact were informed by Comrade Shevardnadze in Berlin in great detail, about how far they had gotten. We supported the Soviet stance, the endeavor that this agreement should be made as soon as possible. We gave a full mandate to the Soviet leadership to sign it if it comes to signing it. There were no such obstacles on our part.

[Chrudinak] These consultations have become regular.

[Varkonyi] These consultations are regular and continuous. There are regular consultations at the highest level, at the level of foreign ministers, and also between the Foreign Ministries.

[Chrudinak] Gorbachev mentioned that when the joint communique was formulated, President Reagan agreed to, or at least did not oppose, the use of expressions that the Soviet side put forward, for example the use of such terms as peaceful coexistence and detente. Then Reagan's advisors advised him against this, so in the end these terms were not included in the agreement. Several people asked Gorbachev and Reagan about the terms Reagan and his team put forward. In your opinion, what could these be?

[Varkonyi] It is unclear to me as well what happened there with this peaceful coexistence which Reagan approved and then his advisers did not approve.

[Chrudinak] [words indistinct]

[Varkonyi] This is possible. Let us recall the U.S. President forbade the use of the word 'detente,' in his circle and in his own speeches. Perhaps they thought that this was a Leninist thesis.

[Chrudinak] You mean the concept of peaceful coexistence?

[Varkonyi] Yes, and they did not want to take over this Leninist thesis or concept. However, I think it is much more important to examine what was published in the joint communique. In the joint communique it is very firmly stated that wars must be prevented, that a nuclear war or any other war with the United States must be prevented, that peaceful relations should be aimed at; in other words, the elements of peaceful coexistence are there in the joint communique.

[Chrudinak] In other words, the ideas are there, only the terms have been left out.

[Varkonyi] Yes, the ideas are there. Personally, I believe that the time must come very soon when we will speak not about peaceful coexistence but peaceful cooperation. We never envisaged peaceful coexistence as meaning simply that the arms are silent and we exist side by side. This always presumed the building of relations as well. In the contemporary world, when the fact that countries depend on each other is so obvious, it is natural that it is the multifaceted relations and cooperation that must come to the fore.

[Chrudinak] Is the head of Hungarian diplomacy not concerned that our role as a small or medium-sized country, the biggest small country in Europe, might be reduced because the two superpowers might take away from us, so to speak, the oxygen of launching initiatives? After all, they agree on everything, there is no need for Hungarian mediation, for the strengthening, or maintaining, of East-West relations, as we did in the beginning of the eighties. Are you not concerned that the role of the small countries will decrease?

[Varkonyi] On the contrary, this possibility represented by the improving relations between the superpowers exerts a very positive influence in general on the international atmosphere, on international relations, and far from reducing, it multiplies the possibilities of the small and medium-sized countries. Let me tell you that a small country cannot pursue world politics. The type of thing the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States were able to do in Moscow was world politics; a small country cannot do these things, but it is impossible to pursue world politics without small and medium-sized countries.

This is one matter that I would like to call attention to. The other is that a small country also bears a responsibility to contribute to improving the international situation. It is certainly true that a small country cannot solve big international problems; on the other hand, there have been examples of small countries causing very great international problems. Thus, there is a possibility and a responsibility for a small country to pursue its affairs in such a way so as not to cause international problems but to facilitate the solution of the international problems. Within this context, my evaluation is that our maneuvering range, our scope for possibilities, will increase.

To give you just one example: we participate extremely actively in the European peace and security process, and the Moscow summit has been very beneficial from this aspect.

[Chrudinak] You met many foreign politicians in recent weeks, since the party conference. Has this political change, the turning point that has occurred in our country, increased our esteem in the world?

[Varkonyi] Yes, our work at the party conference was followed with great interest and they have spoken with great acknowledgement and respect of the results.

[Chrudinak] Now that the fourth summit has come to an end but a fifth one is still needed to sign the START agreement, many people have said that the fifth summit will be held in Budapest. In last week's panorama, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Mrs Ridgeway, said that there were many rumors but she had only heard about Budapest in this connection. Is it possible that the fifth summit could be held in Budapest?

[Varkonyi] Well. This is only a rumor as yet, but it is not inconceivable. If the two superpowers were to turn to us with such a request, we would be willing, it would be an honor. They have not yet decided on whether there will be a fifth summit. Comrade Gorbachev has specially emphasized that if the agreement on halving can be signed, then there will be a fifth summit. Reagan appeared more uncertain about this in his statement.

Thus, there is no decision as yet regarding a fifth summit. Once they have decided to hold it, they will decide on the venue as well. Budapest is a lovely city, I think it would be very suitable.

[Chrudinak] If you were asked by Moscow and Washington on the date to be chosen, what would you say?

[Varkonyi] This does not depend on my choice, but September would be realistic. By October there will be the election battle in the United States, in November the elections will be held, then there is an interregnum until the new president is sworn in, so I could not find another month in a hurry.

[Chrudinak] Well, let us hope in that case that in September the summit will be held here. Thank you for the conversation.

Szuros Comments on Summit 'New Directions'

LD0206163988 Budapest MTI in English
1508 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI)—On the occasion of the conclusion of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Moscow, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly, gave a statement to the Hungarian news agency on Thursday. He said, "The summit meeting can and should be examined only in the context of Soviet-American relations as a whole. After the lengthy period of confrontation, over the past three years these ties have reached a level which largely facilitates progress, i.e. the long-term strategic settlement of the Soviet-American relationship has started. The advancement of this process holds the promise of a breakthrough. This time the summit meeting has once again proven an effective forum of negotiations. The clarification of certain issues require the personal decision of the leaders of the two world powers. The Moscow conference outlined and confirmed new directions in the relationship of the two great powers. All this have [as received] an impact on the whole of world politics and affects favourably the promotion of multilateral cooperation among states.

"The standard for the success of a high-level consultation is not simply whether a far-reaching agreement is signed or not. Those who followed with attention the Geneva talks could not even expect conclusion of such an agreement. Nevertheless, there is a number of factors proving the special significance of the Moscow summit."

(...)"The two leaders managed to find a common language also for talks on the most delicate issues, which offers an adequate basis to iron out the remaining serious differences. Patience and understanding have increased, as is indicated by the fact that Gorbachev met the Communists in the United States and President Reagan people thinking differently in the Soviet Union. (...)All this cannot be qualified as sheer propaganda.

"Progress was achieved concerning several relevant partial questions of arms limitation which is decisive for international security. (...) I also call attention to the fact that the meetings of the two leaders were accompanied by talks which amount to world political sensations in themselves. I think above all of the matter-of-fact discussions of Defence Ministers Yazov and Carlucci which covered such questions as (...) the Soviet proposal on the three-stage reduction of European conventional forces and armaments. The latter may considerably promote the successful conclusion of the Vienna follow-up meeting as well."

"The improvement of relations between the two world powers (...) contributes to the process of the democratization of international relations, which naturally continues to expand the scope of action of Hungarian foreign policy." (...) "In connection with our principal stand on the national-nationality issue, we firmly support the novel approach to the human legal problems arisen in Soviet-American relations. We consider it particularly important also because of the guaranteeing of smooth contact between nations and people, which is inseparable from our efforts at democratizing the Hungarian foreign policy." (...)

Answering a question on a new Gorbachev-Reagan summit to be held possibly in Budapest, Matyas Szuros said, "I would not like to go into predictions, but in my opinion for the time being all indications are that the possibility exists. As far as the Budapest venue is concerned, we have not yet received an official request. It is perhaps not immodest to state that in a given case we would be attentive and good hosts. And as a summit has already taken place in a NATO country, Iceland, why should another one not be held in Hungary for the sake of balance," Matyas Szuros said.

Government Spokesman on Ministers Meeting

LD0206205888 Budapest MTI in English
1952 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI)—The government spokesman gave the following information on the Thursday session of the Hungarian Council of Ministers:

The Council of Ministers approved the report of Karoly Grosz on his talks with Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The government defined the tasks and action programme of developing higher education. It decided on setting up a higher education development fund.

The Council of Ministers held a debate on the principles of the uniform entrepreneurial tax system, and the issues related to its introduction.

At the briefing of the government spokesman following the session of the Council of Ministers, Rezso Banyasz specially mentioned the talks of Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, with Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. He said: Contacts with Thailand have arrived at the highest level with the current visit. Discussions focused on bilateral relations. According to the evaluation of the Hungarian prime minister, Hungarian-Thai relations are developing well. Constructive cooperation has come about between the two countries in several important international economic issues, for instance, with respect to the elimination of discriminatory measures applied in agricultural and textile trade. From the Hungarian part we stressed our readiness to establish modern cooperation forms, including the setting up of joint ventures, and participation in Thai development plans, the spokesman said.

In the following, the spokesman answered the questions of journalists.

Discussing the uniform entrepreneurial tax system, its content elements and the conceptions related to its introduction, the spokesman of the Council of Ministers said: As the lengthy debate did not provide a satisfactory solution to all issues, the Council of Ministers took the stand that it will again place the issue on its agenda in the summer, following the completion of the work of experts. With respect to the fact that the National Assembly is expected to include the draft of this law on the agenda of its autumn session, the government will have an opportunity to deal with this issue on one more occasion.

The uniform entrepreneurial tax law is organically linked to the tax reform introduced on January 1, and is one of the important economic conditions also for introducing the new partnership law. The aim is to create a simple, clear income regulation system in which decisions are guided by economic efficiency rather than the taxation rules and the numerous exceptions. The establishment of a uniform internal market, the creation of the conditions of free capital flow require taxation that is neutral both with respect to sector and organization. In the planned uniform tax system, special taxes will be eliminated in a determined sphere. Parallel to this, a part of the tax benefits will be eliminated, and certain subsidies cut down.

In answer to a question on whether the National Assembly would re-elect the Presidential Council following the party conference, and would the government reorganization mentioned by the prime minister take place, the spokesman said: The plan is that changes will be made in the composition of the government. The re-election of the Presidential Council is not included in the sphere of authority of the government.

The spokesman also reported: At its session the government noted that higher education lags behind the demands of the age, and does not accord to the demands of economic-social advance. The arrears can mainly be traced to a lack of finances; however, the uncertainty of direction, the low standard of requirements, of intellectual performances also play a role in this. The government stressed that higher education should receive particular development. The Council of Ministers wishes that the autonomy and self-government of universities, and the personal and staff responsibility increase, and that the admission system be made even more open. A considerable improvement has to be attained in the conditions of higher education already next year.

The operational costs of higher education this year stand at some 8,000 million forints. According to experts, a further 8,000 million forints would be required to meet all just demands. These sources can only be established on the basis of a decision by the National Assembly, by regrouping the budget, or the country has to produce surplus sources. However, financing cannot be shifted only to the state. Considerable international sources are also expected to be utilizable to this end. As one of the sources of development, the government set up at its sesssion the higher educational development fund, which aims at launching the selective modernization of education. The government has commissioned the leaders of several competent ministries and the president of the national planning office, to jointly examine the maximum amount that could be provided to the disposal of this fund already this year, said Rezso Banyasz.

The spokesman also commented on the fact that Archbishop Laszlo Paskai was created a cardinal. He said this is continuation of the several-hundred-year tradition under which most Archbishops of Esztergom are the leaders of the Hungarian Catholic Church, and are also cardinals. The Hungarian Government highly appreciates the election of Archbishop of Esztergom Laszlo Paskai as cardinal. In our evaluation, apart from personal merits, the decision of the pope also expresses appreciation of and respect for the Hungarian people and the Hungarian Catholic Church.

Rezso Banyasz said that on the occasion of the visit of Pope John Paul to Burgenland, at least 50,000-60,000 Hungarian Catholic believers are to travel to Austria. The Hungarian Government and its authorities will do everything possible in the interest that these visits go smoothly.

In answer to another question, the spokesman said: He has no knowledge that work stoppages, or strikes had taken place recently. The opportunity to strike in Hungary is not regulated legally, and it follows from this that it is not banned either. In the course of a possible amendment of the Constitution, or the creation of a new constitution, it will be justified to consider how the issue of strikes should be settled in Hungary, he said.

Szabo, Delegation Leave for CEMA Meeting

LD3105162888 Budapest MTI in English 1327 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI)—Headed by Istvan Szabo, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. A Hungarian delegation

has left for the Bucharest meeting of the Central Committee secretaries in charge of agriculture of the parties of the CMEA member countries.

Istvan Szabo was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Nicolae Veres, Romanian ambassador to Hungary.

Poland's Porebski Arrives, Met by Pal

LD3105234288 Budapest MTI in English 1815 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI)—Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Budapest on Tuesday, on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. Tadeusz Porebski was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Also present was Tadeusz Czechowicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary.

PRC Trade Union Delegation Ends Visit

LD2705115688 Budapest MTI in English 1108 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI)—A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, led by President Ni Zhifu, visited Hungary May 21 to 27.

The Chinese trade union leaders held extensive talks on numerous problems with Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), and with members of the secretariat. The trade union leaders of the two countries gave briefs on the trade union work in progress in their countries. They discussed in detail the search for new paths by the movement and its tasks amidst the changing circumstances of building socialist society.

The talks unanimously attested that the transformation of the activity of trade unions, its substantive and formal renewal is a historical necessity, an increasingly apparent reality.

The Chinese delegation visited the Babolna agricultural complex, and the Esztergom factory of the machine tool works. In the units, they met with economic leaders and trade union officials, and were familiarized with the enforcement of the reform of farming and economic management, the practicing of trade union functions in the basic organizations.

The leader of the Chinese delegation informed the leading officials of the Hungarian trade unions on the state and perspectives of the trade union movement in China.

The delegation met Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Chinese delegation left Budapest on Friday.

Kadar, Thai Premier Hold Discussions

LD2805081088 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 27 May 88

[Excerpt] Regular meetings of the two countries' leaders are indispensable for the further development of Hungarian-Thai relations. This was stated by Janos Kadar and Prem Tinsulanon at their discussions this morning. The chairman of the MSZMP, member of the Presidential Council, received the head of government of the Kingdom of Thailand in the parliament building. [passage omitted]

Thai Premier Concludes Visit

LD2805203888 Budapest MTI in English 1623 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI)—Concluding his official visit, Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, who visited Hungary on the invitation of Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Budapest on Saturday. The Thai prime minister was ceremoniously seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Grosz and several members of the Hungarian government. Also present was Sawanit Kongsiri, ambassador of Thailand to Hungary.

Kadar Receives Finnish Ambassador

LD0106153488 Budapest MTI in English 1403 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI)—On Wednesday Janos Kadar, president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Arto Mansala, ambassador of the Republic of Finland to Hungary, at the request of the ambassador.

MSZMP Delegation Returns From Moscow Talks

LD2805092588 Budapest MTI in English 2104 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI)—Headed by Csaba Tabajdi, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, the party workers' delegation of the HSWP returned from Moscow on Friday. The delegation discussed topical international issues with Georgiy Korniyenko, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and first deputy of the International Department, Aleksandr Kaptov, first deputy of the foreign affairs department, and Rafael Fedorov, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department. The delegation met Viktor Karpov, head of the Disarmament and Arms Reduction Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Andrey Kokoshin, deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union.

'Morning Dialogue' Program Reports on Reform

LD0106224588 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 0320 GMT on 31 May, in its "Morning Dialogue" program, broadcasts a report on the 30 May debate at the Budapest City Party Committee's training center in Budapest.

The presenter begins by noting that participating in the debate were Rezso Nyers, member of the MSZMP Politburo; Istvan Huszar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Ferenc Foldes, journalist from NEPSZABADSAG. The debate was moderated by Gyorgy Balo. The presenter notes that there were no introductory speeches and those present were able to launch into questions right away. Among them were questions about reform, whether the changes in the economy and in the political system will continue and in what direction; about the personnel changes and whether there are opponents or even enemies of the current reform efforts, about puluralism and the present one-party system and the possibility of a future multiparty system.

Presenting an excerpt from the debate, the presenter noted that the first question concerned the interpretation of Karoly Grosz's remark last week that it is not necessary to materialize every issue with reforms. The question is answered by Istvan Huszar who says:

"In my view, Comrade Grosz obviously had in mind the magnitude of the reforms. We can see for approximately a decade ahead the kind of reforms that are necessary. Not all of these reforms have been worked out yet. And even if all of them had been worked out the question would still arise of the size of the dose which society can take in one go while at the same minimizing the 'vibrations' caused to social relations and the system of institutions.

"Under no circumstances could Comrade Grosz think that we could afford to postpone the reforms to a later date, or that it could be possible that the bringing to the surface of the reserves which could be easily utilized in society, the economy, in education, and in technical development within the given structures would be sufficient for an economic resurgence or for the materialization of a political balance in society."

Gyorgy Balo then said: "Reform of the political system has been talked about for a long time, and almost all contributors to the recent party conference touched on it, too. They said it was one of the first priorities—I do not want to go into details here. Despite all of this, public opinion knows very little about what this means in practice."

This was responded to by Istvan Huszar who says: "It must be clear what this means. It means the internal reform of the party as a political institution, a change in the party's style of work, making it more flexible and increasing its openness."

"There is a need for reforms in the political institution system and, within that, in the methods of the National Assembly and the administration. The increase of the National Assembly's political role will take place—the concept of this is to be elaborated presently—some improvement is needed under any circumstances regarding the election system, although these changes cannot yet be seen today with full precision. But nomination, for example, surely cannot stay as it is in the present system. In other words, election, National Assembly, style of administration. There is a need for improvement in the area of interest representation as well. The party conference resolution subtlely refers to the implementation of reforms within the trade union movement and the same applies to the People's Front movement". The presenter then notes that among the questions asked from the floor was one concerning the future prospects of the reform and asking where would we be now if the 1968 reform process had not been stopped.

The reply is given by Reszo Nyers, who says: "It is absolutely certain that the situation would have been better today had we been able to implement the reform policy in a gradual manner, had it not been halted. But, of course, many factors would have been necessary both externally and internally, and these were not prevalent then. I must refer here both to the real interest relations in society, the consciousness of society as well as to the external and internal limits of social development. Had this reform process not been halted, then today we would not have a debt of $18 billion. We would still have some debts even without that because it would have been impossible even with a reform policy to defend the Hungarian economy from the changes in the world economy which were, under the circumstances, negative from our point of view—these two price explosions, and the structural change in international commerce. But the situation would have been better.

"In my view, we are continuing that same reform of 1968, but in a completely new phase. The circumstances as well as the tasks are different; the program of the reform is also much wider and has greater depth than the 1968 one."

Balo then interrupts to say: "(?Excuse me), but the question also contained an question about how much chance you give to the possible forces pulling back or to the forces of resistance?"

Nyers responds by saying: "The greatest among the forces pulling back is the difficult economic situation because it is contradictory to many things. The other fact which may become another possible force of reaction is if the reform should lead to very great radical levels—I do not have differentiation in mind here, but in the income distribution between social classes—if there will be very great losers in material terms of the reform process alongside those who would be the winners of this in terms of material wealth."

Balo asks: In other words, you do not see a great chance that persons within either the party apparatus or the Central Committee or in the county party apparatus will put up any resistance in a more serious manner owing either to real or conceived idealogical reasons?"

Nyers replies: "Not now, but at a later date groups may gather which oppose this entire reform process. Some people may take offense and if these receive external backing then it may become a dangerous resistance. In my judgement, today we are in the phase of the victory of reform thinking—I am not sure whether we have not been perhaps excessively victorious. There can be political losers, but personal losers? In terms of their person, living circumstances, social judgement—there must not be social ostracism of anybody or by anybody."

The debate ends with Huzar saying that there is a need for a comprehensive scientific analysis of the history of the Hungarian reform process. Huszar agrees with Nyers that at present there was no serious opposition to the reform thinking.

National Bank Press Conference on Foreign Debts

AU0106153388 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 May 88 p 7

[Correspondent's report: "What Is the State of Our Foreign Debts?—Our Reform Program Has Trust in the International Financial World"]

[Text] In order to supply the public with better and more up-to-date information, the Hungarian National Bank intends to follow a more open information policy. Therefore, it is considering the possibility of expanding its activity with a main information department in charge of regularly and orderly informing the population and the entire country about financial policy issues.

As the first step of a more open bank policy, Ede Bako, managing director of the Hungarian National Bank, briefed the press on the current balance of payments in convertible currency, which showed a deficit of $254 million in the first quarter of this year. This is a considerable improvement compared to the first quarter of 1987 when the balance of payment showed a deficit of $485 million. Within the current balance of payments, our trade balance has improved considerably. However, the situation as a whole has not improved concerning the payment of interest and of other current obligations. Our current balance of payments in rubles for the first quarter of this year showed a more modest surplus than in the same period last year.

Our gross stock of debts that include short-, medium-, and long-term credits stood at $18.2 billion at the end of March 1988. Out of this sum, our convertible currency debts make up $17.3 billion. The difference between the two figures represents our non-convertible currency debts, primarily our ruble debts.

The overall amount of debts owed to us is equivalent to $7.2 billion, of which $6.5 billion is in convertible currency. Therefore, our net stock of debts amounted to $11 billion at the end of March 1988. The overall debts owed us in foreign currency and in gold come to the equivalent of $2.2 billion in convertible currency.

The managing director of the Hungarian National Bank stressed that the level of our indebtedness accounted in convertible currency is high, and the percentage of the so-called debt servicing is also high. This refers to the repayment of capital and of the interest. We need medium-term and long-term credits worth $2.5 billion in 1988 in order to maintain the functioning capacity of our economy.

The government program of stabilization and development enjoys confidence in the international financial world and the commitment of the political leadership to continue the reforms has strengthened the intention of the international financial institutions to financially support our reform program.

Our recent credit agreement signed with the IMF and worth $350 million proves this, and other similar credit agreements aimed at supporting our stabilization and development program are expected to be signed between Hungary and the World Bank too.

Our immediate goal is to maintain our solvency in 1988, Ede Bako said in conclusion, but for this, we must follow our plans very strictly.

Trade Ministry Reports on First Quarter Results

AU3105145688 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 May 88 pp 1,7

[Istvan Matko report on press conference at the Ministry of Trade on 26 May: "Press Conference at the Ministry of Trade—New Tourism Record!—The Balance of the First 4 Months—Decrease in Consumption, Increase in Exports"]

[Excerpts] Deputy Minister of Trade Imre Dunai gave a press briefing at the Ministry of Trade on 26 May on the experiences of the first 4 months of the current year, on record tourism, on the decrease in domestic consumption, and on this year's expected trends. Among the conclusions made by Imre Dunai, it is worth mentioning that for the first time in years, the prospects for implementing our foreign trade goals are good. [passage omitted]

In the period so far of the current year, we have succeeded in improving our foreign trade balance considerably. In the period from January through the end of April 1988, the value of our overall exports accounted in forints increased by 11 percent, and its volume increased by 6 percent; at the same time, the value of our imports decreased by 5 percent, and its volume has decreased 7 percent compared to the same period last year.

Our balance of payments in the turnover of goods accounted in rubles shows a surplus of R60 million, and the turnover balance is R60 million more active than last year. In the first 4 months of this year, the quantity of both our exports and imports increased by close to 3 percent. The fact that we succeeded in achieving a 2 percent increase in our exports to our socialist partners, and a 6 percent increase in our imports from these partners in unchanged prices compared to last year is a good basis for increasing our turnover. A special situation emerged in our trade with the Soviet Union: Due to the decrease in energy prices, it is difficult to balance our payments—by 1988, natural gas prices decreased by 11 percent, and oil prices decreased by 14 percent. In principle, this would amount to a 2-3 percent increase in imports. During our interstate negotiations, our goal was to maximally increase our imports, and we succeeded in securing considerable extra amounts from the Soviet Union. The results are already discernible in our turnover of goods: We imported 13 percent more natural gas, 4 percent more coal, 14,000 tonnes more oil, and twice the amount of artificial fertilizers. This is a great advantage for the Hungarian economy. [passage omitted]

There has been a dynamic increase primarily in our food exports (an increase of 131 percent in poultry, 44 percent in canned food, and 18 percent in sowing seed), and chemical industry exports also increased considerably. At the same time, our light industry exports decreased.

In the turnover of goods accounted in currencies other than rubles, we improved our trade balance by $300 million, as a result of a 22 percent increase in exports and of a 9 percent temporary decrease in imports. [passage omitted]

Imre Dunai pointed out that the service sector, including the tourism branch, is playing an increasingly important role in strengthening the openness of our economy and in improving our balance of payments. According to the statistics of the first quarter of the year, in our non-ruble turnover, our income from tourism increased by 50 percent compared to the same period last year. [passage omitted] However, the balance of the first quarter showed a temporary 20 percent deterioration due to a considerable increase in the tourism abroad following the new passport regulations. [passage omitted]

The developments in the domestic turnover of goods and supply in the first 4 months of the current year do not show a uniform picture. The most important thing is that the decrease in domestic consumption is also reflected in the retail trade turnover which, on the average, decreased by 7.2 percent (in current prices, however, it increased by 10.2 percent). Along with a considerable decrease in consumption and a 10.5 percent increase in the cash income of the population, the population's will to save has been stagnating and even specifically decreasing. The effects of the government measures to encourage saving are expected to be felt soon. [passage omitted]

The wholesale turnover in current purchasing prices increased by 3.4 percent; within this, the value of domestic goods decreased in furniture, technical goods, and cultural products compared to last year. [passage omitted]

Official on National Minority Schools

AU0106191388 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 May 88 p 6

[Interview with Ferenc Stark, head of the National Minority Independent Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture, by Andras Bencsik: "Schools for National Minorities"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Stark] The most important task facing national minority instruction in Hungary today is to develop the infrastructure, because this is the area where we lag behind the most. For many reasons, for example, the German minority in Hungary still does not have its own bilingual school. Since we are taking here about a national minority spread over various areas, the only solution would be to establish school centers, but the construction of such schools is expensive because a students' hostel should be included in the school. There is common will now to build such schools as soon as possible but lack of funds is a serious problem. Thus, we welcomed the open-handed offer of the FRG Government for cooperation in this matter. [passage omitted]

Bilingual schools can open with foreign support in Baja, Bonyhad, and Pilisvorosvar. A student hostel will be built in Budapest. Thus, the German minorities will catch up with the other national minorities in this respect. [passage omitted]

I would like, of course, to add here immediately that developing Slovak or Serbo-Croatian schools is at least as important. We regard the creation of a Romanian secondary school as a very important achievement. Thus, our achievements as well as our existing problems, which are quite serious in some areas, affect the entire education. [passage omitted]

[Bencsik] How can we interpret this new type of cooperation in the form of foreign assistance?

[Stark] I presume our FRG partners believe that the Hungarian People's Republic intends to deal with the national minority issue at a level worthy of a European nation. I think that is why they offered us assistance. Thus, I regard this initiative as a sign of a new type of political thinking on cooperation in Europe which we encourage to spread as quickly as possible with the means at our disposal. We are talking here about the survival of a national minority. Understanding and cooperation between states, however, is not only the issue of the German national minority living in Hungary but also of all the national minorities here, and of national minorities in general, because countries are linked to each other through them.

Mid-Term Report Assesses Summit Talks

AU0306100188 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Jun 88 pp 1, 7

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski Moscow dispatch: "Doctrines Versus Requirements of Time"]

[Text] Hopes that agreement may be reached on a 50-percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons have increased still further after Gorbachev said that enough progress had been achieved in Moscow to make a Geneva-like breakthrough, while abandoning any idea of being able to wage a victorious nuclear war.

Since the summit talks are detailed and even technical in nature, let me add that the USSR has responded to many U.S. reservations about control over the planes capable of moving cruise missiles to individual deployment bases, and has presented its own credible devices to detect nuclear warheads carried by ships. It is in the light of these proposals that a breakthrough is necessary in the U.S. way of thinking, so as to make it possible to sign a START accord before Reagan leaves office.

Progress has been made in preparing the Geneva convention on the complete ban of chemical weapons and on further curbing nuclear tests.

The Soviet proposal to start negotiations on reductions in conventional weapons between the Atlantic and the Urals is of enormous importance for us Europeans. First, as Gorbachev said, this proposal provides for the disclosure of all data on NATO and Warsaw Pact armaments at the beginning of the disarmament conference, and for simultaneous on-site checks. Such an approach would do away with the speculations about the alleged superiority of the Warsaw Pact and would make it possible to eliminate all kinds of asymetries during the initial stage of negotiations. Second, equilibrium in armaments would make it possible to go over to the second stage of negotiations—to reduce the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO by 500,000 soldiers each. Third, having achieved this, the Europeans would have enough prerequisites to change the nature of military doctrines by assigning them an exclusively defensive significance.

The third day of the summit has produced events that have confirmed the effectiveness of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue in bilateral cooperation as well. E. Shevardnadze and G. Shultz signed six important accords on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, on transportation, science and technology, radio navigation, fishing, and information about missile tests on own territories.

Watching the summit, one reaches the conclusion that the USSR is the side that initiates further progress in curbing nuclear and conventional armaments, and in solving regional conflicts. As G. Arbatov noted in reply to my question, the Americans seem to be resting on their laurels. Why? Presidential fatigue is somewhat responsible for this behavior. Reagan, who is 77, has become slower in responding to questions and relies on the memory and opinions of his advisors to an increasing extent. The desire to positively influence the U.S. election campaign and historical and biographical prospects are also a little responsible for this behavior.

However, Reagan's behavior discloses a great deal of the old way of thinking about U.S. doctrines and about principles of unilateral advantages that policy should produce.

In the case of the United States, new thinking does not always win its contest with the humanist needs of states and nations. However, the constructive dialogue is continuing and with it the hope that this state of affairs will also change.

Warsaw Reports Glemp To Visit Moscow

LD0206165288 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Religious ceremonies linked with Corpus Christi have been taking place throughout the country. Primate of Poland, Jozef Cardinal Glemp took part in a mass in Warsaw's cathedral and in the procession afterwards. In his homily, he said that he was going on a week's visit to Moscow this coming Tuesday, to take part in the ceremonies marking the millenium of the baptism of Russia.

In Krakow, the procession went from the Royal Cathedral on Wawel Hill to the Market Square. Krakow Metropolitan Franciszek Cardinal Macharski celebrated the mass and led the procession.

The mass in Szczecin was celebrated by Paul Cardinal Poupard, president of the Vatican Secretariat for Dialogue with Unbelievers, president of the Papal Cultural Council.

Hamburg DPA Reports Visit

LD0206141588 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, (DPA)—The primate of the Catholic Church in Poland, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, today appealed to believers to support him through their prayers during his first trip to the Soviet Union. Glemp said during the traditional Corpus Christi procession in the center of Warsaw that he will travel to Moscow on Tuesday next week to take part in the celebrations there to mark the anniversary of the Christianization of Russia. He will also visit Catholic churches for Poles living in the Soviet Union.

Glemp stressed, while addressing over 20,000 believers, that despite the crisis in Poland more hope is required and the conviction that with God's help it is possible to improve the situation in the country. He pointed to the responsibility of Christians for the world and called on Catholics for more social involvement.

Orzechowski Visits Spain, Holds Talks

Honored at Dinner

LD2705020088 Warsaw PAP in English
1855 GMT 26 May 88

[Text] Madrid, May 26—Toasts were delivered during a luncheon given by Spain's Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez. Poland's foreign minister stated in part:

Let me take the liberty of expressing a conviction that the results of our current meetings and talks will pave the way to new, positive prospects of the development of contacts and cooperation between our states and nations.

My homeland, Poland, at present experiences a time of great transformations. The implementation of the program of reform and socialist renewal is under way. The platform of national agreement is gradually expanding. Democratization, self-government and the whole field of civil freedoms and rights is growing notably. The second stage of reform will ever more fully contribute to making up for losses sustained during the crisis and to the healing of the economy. Despite the still numerous difficulties and troubles—this is a completely different Poland than that from two, yet the more so, from six years back. A new, better quality of the socio-economic reality in our country is slowly surfacing.

Unfortunately, forces and centres which would like to see Poland weak, unstable and vulnerable to unfriendly influence, are still active. These are vain and deceptive calculations. Poland has never succumbed to foreign pressure. She will not do so the more so today.

Poland poses no threat to and does not try to impose anything on anyone. It follows then that she has a right to expect that no one will threaten her and dictate anything. We are open to sincere dialogue and broad cooperation with everyone—counting on the reciprocity and goodwill of the partner. Poland does not await anyone's disinterested assistance. She only awaits equal rights and dignified treatment.

We want to have a friend in every state and every nation. Real friendship is also expressed in respect for the difference of the partner. I am very happy that precisely here, in the heart of Spain, we are encountering expressions of understanding and cordiality. There are no disputes between our states.

Poland and Spain, two important medium-sized European countries, despite belonging to different sociopolitical systems, have much to offer each other today and the more so in the future. Capitalizing on this opportunity is the common, well meant interest of both sides. The future shall show if this will be the case.

Poland, like Spain, welcomes the strengthening of positive changes in the international situation with satisfaction. We are glad that they find so needed reflection in an improvement of the political climate on our continent.

We have greeted with great hope the historic agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on eliminating medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles. We treat it as an important step in the direction of ensuring lasting security and peace for the world and the nations of the old continent, of moving away the spectre of nuclear annihilation.

We must at present double our activities in order for the process of disarmament to take on a permanent, continuous and irreversible character. The intensive dialogue between the two superpowers is of decisive importance. We are, however, convinced that precisely now, more than ever, also medium-sized states can and should contribute to the deepening of this process. Peace and security are indivisible. They are equally valuable for all states and nations.

We are at one in wishing for the summit beginning in Moscow in a few days to bring about new, meaningful agreements. We support the efforts of the Soviet Union to reach yet this year an agreement on halving the strategic nuclear offensive weapons of the superpowers. This calls for determination, far-sightedness and the political will of both sides.

The philosophy of Polish activity on the international arena consists in a search for and use of that which unites and not that which divides, in a striving to develop dialogue and detente, to strengthen the foundations of security and peace, especially in Europe.

A year ago Poland fowarded a complex proposal on reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe. Putting the ideas contained in the Jaruzelski Plan into effect would have an all-European dimension through lowering the level of military confrontation, increasing confidence and limiting the risk of an outbreak of armed conflict. Analyzing the reactions of the partners, we are working on putting our proposal to detail. We are especially focusing on measures of preventing a sudden attack, on transforming military potentials and doctrines into strictly defensive ones, on ways of eliminating disproportions and asymmetry in the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in Europe. Soon we will present a new, developed interpretation of the plan. We are ready to pursue constructive dialogue and exchange views on this subject with all interested states.

We are keenly observing the international activity of Spain. We greet with respect the efforts of your government for dialogue and cooperation in Europe. We appreciate Spain's efforts aimed at peacefully solving regional conflicts, especially in Central America.

We express thanks for Spain's endorsement of the Polish project of organizing a seminar on the common heritage of CSCE states in Krakow.

Interviewed by Spanish Papers

LD2705224888 Warsaw PAP in English
1854 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Madrid, May 27—Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski who is paying an official visit to Spain, granted an interview for the Madrid daily EL PAIS.

Orzechowski stressed that recent unrest in Poland and attempts to stir social upheavals resemble common developments in Western countries. The minister cited protests and clashes in Basque shipyards as well as repeated strikes by Spanish teachers and said: "What in Western countries is regarded as normal is reported in apocalyptic dimensions when it happens in a socialist country."

Answering a question concerning the influence exerted by Soviet perestroyka on Poland's internal life, Minister Orzechowski said: "It consolidates our feeling that we follow the proper path. I am very glad that in the West, perestroyka arouses such enthusiasm."

In another interview, carried in the Madrid-based "EL INDEPENDIENTE" weekly, Orzechowski stated that as tension falls and dialogue improves between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the role of medium-sized European states, such as Poland and Spain, increases.

The positive development of bilateral relations and cooperation on the international forum, for instance within tne CSCE, could constitute an important contribution to the process of detente between East and West and to the deepening of European cooperation, the minister added.

Orzechowski pointed out that despite the lifting of formal restrictions against Poland, introduced in the past by certain Western states, no normalization of financial and credit relations took place. Hence, the economic discrimination against our country remains in force, the minister said.

FRG's Rau on Official Visit, Meets Czyrek

LD0106211788 Warsaw PAP in English
1740 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 1—PUWP CC Secretary and Political Bureau Member, and Chairman of the Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek met today with the Prime Minister of the Land Government of North Rhine-Westphalia and Deputy Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) Johannes Rau.

Their talks focussed on exchange of opinions on the state and prospects of development of all-round contacts between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany, including regional cooperation.

The sides pointed to possibilities of developing economic relations between North Rhine-Westphalia and Poland's organizations and enterprises.

Satisfaction was expressed at favourable development of the dialogue between the PUWP and the SPD as well as between their parliamentary floor groups.

Jozef Czyrek and Johannes Rau stressed the historic importance of the Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Moscow for the consolidation of international security, for paving the way for a world free of wars, and for confidence building in relations between states and peoples.

Talks With Orzechowski

LD0206214488 Warsaw PAP in English
2118 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 1—Minister-President of the Land Government of North Rhine-Westphalia and Deputy Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) Johannes Rau arrived today in Poland to pay an official visit to the invitation from PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and Poland's Minister for Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski.

Johannes Rau is accompanied in Poland by a group of businessmen and financiers from the federal land of North Rhine-Westphalia, with which Poland trades one-third of her overall turnover with the FRG.

Johannes Rau laid wreaths here under the monuments to 1939-1945 heroes of Warsaw, known at the Warsaw Nike, and to the heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto.

At the Foreign Ministry here, Marian Orzechowski and Johannes Rau held talks.

When discussing international problems, both sides underlined the special importance of the current Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Moscow. It gives ground for hopes of enhancing the positive trends in East-West relations and of reaching new disarmament agreements that would be of major significance to mankind.

The West German guest and the head of Polish diplomacy pointed to the important role of the efforts and works undertaken by the PUWP and the SPD within the framework of their developing dialogue for the sake of security and cooperation.

While discussing relations between Poland and the FRG, the two agreed as to the opinion that there was a need to establish, through actions of governments and political forces in both states, conditions that would encourage acceleration of the process of normalization and cooperation development on the basis of the 1970 treaty provisions.

Animation of direct contacts and cooperation between Poland and the Federal land of North Rhine-Westphalia should be an important contribution into this process. While appreciating the results achieved heretofore, both sides can see possibilities of their further expansion in such domains, for example, as economy, environmental protection, or cultural and scientific contacts.

Also today, Johannes Rau met with PUWP CC Secretary and Political Bureau Member, and Chairman of the Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek.

Poland's social and political situation in the light of transformations ongoing in socialist states was presented to the FRG politician by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, a PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Polish Sejm's vice-speaker.

Rakowski stressed the historic chance present in the convergence of objectives of the Soviet perestroyka with the processes of renewal and democratization of life in Poland.

He also discussed steps taken to expand the public basis of the dialogue on the country's most important issues so that it includes all those who recognize the Polish Constitution. He presented as well his point of view with regard to policies of certain Western states towards Poland.

At the Sejm building here, Johannes Rau met a group of members of the Consultative Council attached to the president of the Council of State.

Also on Wednesday Johannes Rau called on Poland's Primate, Jozef Cardinal Glemp.

Tonight Rau was entertained to dinner by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. Both politicians delivered speeches.

Honored With Orzechowski Toast

LD0106214888 Warsaw PAP in English
2106 GMT 1 Jun 88

["Orzechowski's Toast Abridged"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 1—In the course of a dinner given here today in honour of Minister-President of the Federal Land of North Rhine—Westphalia and Deputy Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) Johannes Rau, PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and Poland's Minister for Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski delivered a toast.

While discussing Poland-FRG relations Marian Orzechowski said: "Being aware how historically important the relations and their future shape is to both states and peoples, as well as to entire Europe, we make intensive efforts to enrich their substance in all domains. We should like to establish conditions for substantial broadening of political dialogue, economic cooperation, and of social and cultural contacts on the basis of the provisions of the 1970 treaty which remain invariably in force. For the sake of the future we declare ourselves in favour of solving the issues that burden and impede these relations."

"I think that both sides believe that there is now a chance to make a substantial step towards full normalization, rapprochement and agreement between the Polish people and the Germans in the Federal Republic."

"The road we are taking requires a lot of political good will, but first of all it requires definite actions, understanding of mutual interests and meeting half-way. On our part we are determined to do so."

"Palpable improvement and development of relations between Poland and the FRG would at the same time be a contribution into materialization of the idea to build a common European home, to preserve and to creatively develop European identity."

While emphasizing the importance of the Moscow meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, Orzechowski said that it strengthened "the hope of entire mankind for an improvement of international climate, for progress in arms control and in disarmament, and for consolidation of detente trends in East-West Relations."

"Polish commitment for the establishment of better conditions of security and lasting peace in Europe stems from the tragic experience of the past."

"It was out of these strivings that the Polish proposal concerning decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe, the Jaruzelski Plan, was born. We are more hopeful now also owing to the constructive, positive reaction to the proposal from the SPD," Marian Orzechowski said.

New Zealand Delegation Received by Jaruzelski

LD3005171488 Warsaw PAP in English
1551 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 30—President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today received the Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand Kerry Burke who heads a parliamentary delegation now in Poland at the invitation of the Sejm (parliament) Presidium.

During the meeting, the sides discussed the current socio political situation in Poland and especially the implementation of the economic reform and process of democratization. Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the significance of direct interparliamentary contacts for the development of bilateral relations and the solving of international problems.

The meeting was attended by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski. Present was New Zealand's Ambassador to Poland Donald Walker.

Meets With Orzechowski

LD3005205688 Warsaw PAP in English
1721 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 30—Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski received here today members of New Zealand's parliamentary delegation headed by Speaker of the House of Representatives Kerry Burke.

The talks focused on bilateral relations and some problems of the current international situation linked with the strengthening of detente and international security. The sides pointed to the convergence of stands of both states and peoples on nuclear disarmament.

The sides recalled the Polish plan of a nuclear-free zone in Europe and the latest proposal, the Jaruzelski Plan of reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe as well as New Zealand's proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in South Pacific.

Present at the talk was Ambassador of New Zealand to Poland Donald J. Walker.

Parliamentarians from New Zealand ended their visit to Poland on Monday.

Daily Previews Messner Visit to PRC

LD3005171788 Warsaw PAP in English 1607 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 30—Commenting on Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner's upcoming visit to the People's Republic of China, the KURIER POLSKI daily writes in part:

"Economic issues will be a very important element of the talks which Premier Zbigniew Messner will hold in Beijing, Nankin and Shanghai during his official visit to China scheduled for early June. The point is to endow these matters with yet greater scope, to prevent a fall in trade, now beginning to emerge, through, among other things, the creation of new forms like partnerships or direct coproduction between enterprises.

The agreements which are to be reached during the visit will also pertain to the economic sphere: the plan of economic cooperation till the year 2000, agreements on preventing double taxation, on protecting and supporting investments and lifting visas for business trips.

"For several years now Poland's relations with China have been fully normalized. The intensive dialogue pursued on various levels—the exchange of delegations, starting from various kinds of groups of experts and ending with those on the highest level—goes to prove this. In 1986 Wojciech Jaruzelski paid a working visit to Beijing, last year Warsaw played host to the then chief of government and CCP CC General Secretary Zhao Ziyang. The current visit of the Polish premier constitutes a continuation of this dialogue.

"Mutual interest also stems from the fact that both Poland and China tread the path of deep reforms.

"Both countries also find a common tongue in many matters from the field of international relations, especially such fundamental ones as the matter of preserving global peace and security.

"There are also international problems on which we differ in our views. This pertains especially to the assessment of some regional conflicts, among them those in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Perhaps Premier Messner's talks in Beijing will contribute to decreasing these differences."

Foreign Trade Minister Addresses Sejm Committee

LD2705090488 Warsaw PAP in English 2058 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 26—Poland will be able to start decreasing its foreign debt when its annual hard currency exports grow to at least 10 billion dollars, whereas plans for this year provide for Polish exports to amount to 7.5 billion dollars, Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda told the Sejm (parliamentary) Committee for Foreign Economic Relations on Thursday.

Foreign trade results scored in the first months of this year are favourable but the minister, who is in charge of Poland's foreign economic relations, is not sure whether the run of luck will go on for the whole year.

The share of exports in the sold production accounts for about 15.8 per cent, which is a very good record when compared with the past.

"Much higher exports mean not only a possibility of bigger purchases abroad, better supply and a road to earning surplus for the repayment of foreign debt, but also a chance and a means for a complete modernization of industry and production," the minister told the committee which focused today on cadres for foreign trade.

Self-Management Consultative Team in Session

AU0106082288 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 May 88 p 2

[Text] PAP—The Consultative Team of Representatives of Workers Self-Management Bodies in State Enterprises held its inaugural session on 26 May.

As the advisory body of the Planning Commission, the team, which was established on W. Jaruzelski's initiative, will actively participate in developing economic mechanisms and plans for socioeconomic development.

As the team's chairman Mieczyslaw Skrzymowski said, the team's task is to warn the Planning Commission and the government in advance against decisions and solutions that are opposed by workers.

The evaluation of the economic reform in 1987 and of the implementation of the 1986-90 national socioeconomic plan in 1986-87, which was presented to the team consisting of chairmen of the workers councils in 35 enterprises, was used by the team to indicate many problems in enterprises and to stress that these problems and their evaluation under specific conditions of real economic life often differ from the evaluations of overall economic phenomena and processes.

For example, the session noted that the enterprise development funds, which, overall, are considered to be excessive and difficult to provide, are in a large number of cases of individual enterprises not big enough to meet basic needs.

The session was worried about the banks' loan policy which, while not making sufficient allowances for the present movement of prices, continues to create increasing difficulties in financing the necessary turnover funds and stocks.

The session was also concerned over the problems of convertible currency assistance and exports, and noted that the "merciless" demands for convertible currency assistance, especially on the part of cooperating producers, are responsible for the fact that the convertible currency deductions in enterprises continue to diminish. The session also regarded as too radical the change in the regulations concerning export-occasioned reliefs in income taxation, because this crucially modifies the conditions under which many enterprises operate.

Discussing the results of the 12-percent limit on wage increases, which was introduced in 1987 and which has increased wage discipline, especially insofar as cost-of-living increases are concerned, the session noted that nevertheless this limit has negatively influenced production. In this context the session aired its concern for the results of a possible freezing of prices.

The session also drew attention to the fact that enterprises indulge in the adverse practice of asking other units, especially the newly set up companies, to do various jobs of work for them to an increasing extent. Although this practice makes it possible for enterprises to avoid having to pay extra wages, it helps to greatly increase general costs and to accelerate the movement of prices.

Representatives of the Planning Commission discussed many problems raised by the session, particularly the activities stemming from the special powers granted to the government.

The session was attended by Vice Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski; Stanislaw Kania, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Self-Government; and Professor Ludwik Bar, chairman of the 10th Team of the Commission for Economic Reform dealing with self-government and the legal bases of the functioning of the economy.

PAP Gives Report on Economic Results

LD2705221388 Warsaw PAP in English 1839 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 27—Basing on inspections the Supreme Board of Inspection (NIK) carried out last year in over 5.5 thousand various units, NIK senior officials discussed today "the report of the Council of Ministers on fulfillment of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1987". Remarks resulting from the discussion, stressed NIK Chairman Tadeusz Hupalowski, will be tabled with the Sejm (Parliament).

Last year's economic results in most domains did not match average growth indices for the years 1983-1985 or 1986 results. Also, the tasks defined in the annual plan were not fulfilled.

The produced national income increased by 1.7 per cent, while in 1986 it grew by 4.9 per cent (the 1987 annual plan envisaged a 2.8-per-cent growth).

One of the basic reasons for such a situation was the production drop in agriculture which had been a result of difficult climatic conditions (a large percentage of fruit trees was frost-stricken). But there were also structural reasons, it was stressed in the discussion, that is inadequate supplies of production means for agriculture as well as deterioration of income relations unfavourable to agriculture and lack of improvement in work conditions.

Last year's drop in the economy's growth rate, it was said, resulted partly from exhaustion of developmental and efficiency-stimulating impulses included in the systemic solutions of the so-called first stage of economic reform.

Official Views Post-Strike Economic Reform

PM3106111688 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 May 88 p 14

[Claude Marchand report: "Impact of Reforms in Poland"]

[Excerpts] "We must take care not to gloat or to overdramatize past events," Jerzy Majka, chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU and PZPR Politburo member, wrote in an article commenting on the PZPR discussions at its 10 May meeting.

These events, the "May" events, as they are already being called in Warsaw, in other words the wave of strikes and industrial action which shook Poland in a limited way from Bydgoszcz to Gdansk, have strengthened the desire of the PZPR and the government to speed up and impart dynamism to the current reform process in economic and political spheres. In short, there can be no question of abandoning the policy of restructuring and social democratization which was adopted at the 9th party congress and confirmed at the 10th party congress. [passage omitted]

The launching of the second phase of the economic reform aggravated the problems in the short term. Jerzy Malkowski, secretary of the Government Commission for the Implementation of the Economic Reform, and a close aide of Deputy Prime Minister Sadowski, who is regarded as the father of restructuring, admitted publicly: "The population expects our words to be supported by actions, verifiable actions. But, for the time being, the reform is not capable of producing these verifiable actions."

The main points of the reform due to be implemented this year are being drafted in legislative and legal form. "At present, it is merely a reform on paper," Jerzy Malkowski commented, "it will be impossible to assess the results until after a few months or even a year. The main question is this: Will the reform be able to survive this period between sowing and harvesting? In 1 year we will have verifiable results, but we have to live through that year...."

He thinks that this reform is the only way of bringing about an economic recovery in Poland, but it is being implemented in conditions dictated by management errors which have accumulated over the past 40 years. "We did not want to change prices for a long time; so, when we began to do so, the price of bread and meat did

not reflect economic concepts, but the history of the Polish workers' movement over those 40 years. Be it in December 1970 in Gdansk and Szczecin, in June 1976 in Radom and Ursus, or in summer 1980, the price increases in essential products led to tragic, and in some cases violent, events before being revoked. The price of Polish bread and meat reflects the price of that bloodshed. But, can we take effective economic action using only elements which belong in a museum portraying the history of the workers' movement? If we do not touch prices, how can we improve the economy, improve productivity, efficiency, and exports, and repay our debt?" Jerzy Malkowski asked.

According to this analysis, the problem stems from the fact that, in building a socialist society in Poland (but also elsewhere, according to this economist), man's exploitation of man was rejected, but so were the tools used by the exploiters—"the stock market, stocks and shares, the notions of capital and banking, and the very notion of economic pressure"—without selecting those which were, according to Jerzy Malkowski, "tools for developing civilization. We must now sift through the garbage heap of history to find these tools which were lost when they were discarded in a way which was emotional rather than adequately based on calculation."

Our interlocutor admitted that this type of language and the reforms to which it refers are encountering opposition, not only in the population but also among cadres in the economic and party apparatus. The debate has started. Some people go so far as to talk of "similarity to the Western countries' characteristic ideological terminology." This does not encourage the broad social support which the economic reform needs.

CC Ideology Commission in Session

AU0106155988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 88 p 2

[Jolanta Zajac report: "Paving the Road to Changes"]

[Text] Krakow—The 2-day session of the Central Committee Ideological Commission, which ended in Krakow, discussed the Krakow party organization's ideological work against the background of the sociopolitical situation and reviewed the Central Committee Secretariat's directives for the new year of ideological training.

The session, which was chaired by Henryk Bednarski, was attended by Andrzej Czyz, head of the Central Committee Ideological Department.

At present, party training should cover the following issues:

— The essence, class substance, and limits of pluralism;

— Types and forms of ownership, methods of management, and effectiveness of the economy;

— Party activities in reformed society.

The session stressed that these and other issues of party training must not be divorced from life and that ideological work must not be treated as an isolated commitment, because the effectiveness of this work depends to a large extent on economic, cultural, and political phenomena.

Participants in the session stressed that ideological activities should not only describe and justify socialist renewal, but pave the road to changes as well. Ideological work should also present interesting intellectual opportunities for the intelligentsia and to make it easier for it to define its place in socialist society. It is also necessary to increase ideological militancy in workers communities and to adjust this militancy to the specific situation in regions, plants, and communities. It is in the primary party organizations that the party program undergoes its main verification and receives additional incentives toward socialist renewal.

The session was informed about preparations for the national theoretical-ideological conference of the PZPR, which will be held at the end of the year. The conference will address theoretical issues of socialist renewal and will define the party's position on the main problems of the present time.

PZPR Politburo Discusses Youth Program

LD0206020288 Warsaw PAP in English 1531 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 2—At a meeting on May 31 here, the PUWP CC Political Bureau considered the social, political and material situation of the young generation.

Problems of the young generation are problems of the entire nation. Their solution can be speeded up first of all by consistent implementation of the programme of social and economic reforms. It is the duty of the party and the state's bodies to establish conditions for satisfaction-bringing development of young people's professional and public engagement.

The Political Bureau reviewed implementation of the governmental "programme to improve conditions for youth's life and professional initiation" and said that some of the tasks the programme included were being fulfilled unsatisfactorily.

This month, the government will evaluate the first year of implementation of the "1987-1990 programme of actions for the benefit of the youth" and will make sure that the tasks the programme envisages are included in the Central Annual Plan. In particular, it indispensable to consistently pursue the programme of development of housing construction and versatile forms of support for youth's own construction initiatives and projects.

The Political Bureau emphasized the role of youth's commitment in the processes of reforming the public, political and economic life. It is evident in utterances and attitudes of young people that shortage of socialism, its distorted forms, and violation of the principles of social justice give rise to protest. Modern, renewed socialism that is attractive to the young generation will win their approval and active support.

The Political Bureau counts on youth's active participation in the forthcoming elections to people's councils.

It was emphasized that socialist youth movement was one of the major factors that are to form youth's attitudes and behaviour. Guided by concern for consolidation of the movement, the Political Bureau appeals to socialist unions of youth to further perfect forms and methods of their work as well as to render them more attractive and to adjust them to the expectations of contemporary youth.

Bold openness to cooperation with non-formalized groups of youth should become the characteristics of youth movement.

The Political Bureau reviewed critically insufficient popularity and effectiveness of the impact physical culture and tourism have upon youth since they are an important form of education and health prophylaxis as well as of combat against social maladies.

The Political Bureau obliges all party bodies and organizations to consistently apply in practice the conclusions that have been reached on the issues of youth. Sensitivity to youth's problems and partner-like cooperation with young people and their organizations should be permanent elements of the party's work.

The Political Bureau heard also a draft law on engaging in economic operation. The law's adoption will imply fulfillment of one of the chief programmic tasks of the second stage of reforms.

The Political Bureau considered a governmental report on further course of works on the draft law.

The Political Bureau were acquainted with the course and results of the official visit of friendship paid by Poland's chairman of the Council of Ministers to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the invitation from the president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council.

The Political Bureau praised highly the exchange of views that had been held with leading representatives of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and of Yugoslavia's supreme authorities on the current stage of socialism building in both states, on possibilities of further development and enhancement of bilateral cooperation as well as on major elements of international situation.

Jaruzelski Attends Award Ceremony

LD2105041788 Warsaw PAP in English
1637 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 20—On the eve of the peasant holiday the results of a contest mottoed "Basic party cell—an initiator of social and economic transformations in rural areas—party members serve their environment" were summed up here today.

A meeting of the contest's winners was attended by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In rural areas the PUWP has over 550,000 members and candidate members who account for 26 percent of the overall PUWP membership.

Over 600 village basic party cells and over 180 activists, whose work deserves wide propagation, took part in the contest which is one of the forms of implementing in reality the resolutions adopted by the 4th PUWP Plenum aimed at increasing the cells' role in their own environments.

Messner Attends Katowice Economic Meeting

LD2805220788 Warsaw PAP in English
1737 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] Katowice, May 28—A session devoted to key problems of the development of Silesia region in the light of the country's situation in the eighties was held today at the School of Economics here to mark the 40th anniversary of foundation of the Katowice branch of the Polish Economic Society (PIE), which alone groups one-sixth of the society's members.

Zbigniew Messner and Zdzislaw Sadowski, present at the session, conveyed words of appreciation to activists of the Katowice branch for their fruitful work for the region and for the country.

Also today, representatives of the authorities headed by Zbigniew Messner took part in a gala sitting of the Senate of the Katowice School of Economics. The sitting was held to mark the 70th birthdays of two distinguished economists and professors of the school of economics Alojzy Melich and Jozef Szyrocki, who received congratulatory letters from the Prime Minister Messner.

Glowczyk Criticizes Social Organizations

AU3105113188 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
26 May 88 p 2

[Report on speech by Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, to workers of the Radoskor leather plant in Radom on 25 May]

[Text] Speaking to Radoskor plant workers, J. Glowczyk discussed the political aspects of Polish debts, the West's efforts to exploit Poland for political games, the economic nature of emigration, and the need to stimulate young people's militancy during the elections to the

people's councils. Referring to social organizations, he said that, as their name shows, they should engage in social activities, but that they often contract the disease whose symptoms are the wish to obtain subsidies, staffs, telephone apparatus, and secretaries....

Discussing Polish-Soviet youth exchanges, he said: I think that these exchanges should be more often used for the purpose of work so as to get a taste of real life. Exchanges are valuable because they supply experience. We are surprised that other people are unlike ourselves, but what we should do is to learn and to obtain knowledge and not to get surprised. We are surprised that in some other countries people have two jobs. We seem to forget that one has to do extra work if one is going to have extra achievements. I do not see why this state of affairs should be changed. Either one waits a long time for something to turn up—something, say, from one's parents—or one pulls up one's socks and gets cracking oneself. Although this is a question of individual choice, I ask you to make your own efforts. One must have that necessary punch and one must learn. One must know more if one is going to be completely valuable. Please do study.

Leaders Public Appearances 17-24 May

AU2705123188 [Editorial report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 18 through 25 May reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses).

Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, received Jurgen van Zwoll, the new GDR ambassador to Poland, on 18 May. (19 May, p 2)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, received U Min Naung, outgoing Burmese ambassador, at the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw on 18 May. (19 May, p 2)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, visited the "ZREMB" Factory in Poznan on 24 May. (25 May, p 1)

Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, received Jurgen van Zwoll, the new GDR ambassador to Poland, on 18 May. (19 May, p 2)

Stanislaw Bejger, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, received Andreas Somogyi, Austrian ambassador to Poland, in Gdansk on 23 May. (24 May, p 2)

Stanislaw Bejegr, PZPR Politburo candidate member, visited the "Paris Commune" Shipyard in Gdansk on 24 May. (25 May, p 1)

Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, received on an unspecified date a delegation of CPC teachers and educationalists headed by Prof Han Shuying, deputy rector of the CPC Central Party School. (21-22 May, p 2)

Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, received Jurgen van Zwoll, the new GDR ambassador to Poland, on 19 May. (20 May, p 2)

Manfred Gorywoda, PZPR Politburo candidate member, visited the "Famur" Mining Machinery Factory in Katowice on 24 May. (25 May, p 1)

Janusz Kubasiewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member, visited the Warsaw-North Housing Construction Combine on 24 May. (25 May, p 1)

Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, received a SED Central Committee delegation headed by Heinz Drescher on 23 May. (24 May, p 2)

Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, received Jurgen van Zwoll, the new GDR ambassador to Poland, on 19 May. (20 May, p 2)

Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, visited the Kwidzyn Fruit and Vegetable Processing Plant in Kwidzyn on 24 May. (25 May, p 1)

Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member, visited the Pulawy Nitrogen Plant in Pulawy on 24 May. (25 May, p 1)

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszcak, PZPR Politburo member, visited the "Stomil" Tire Plant in Olsztyn on 24 May. (25 May, p 1)

Zygmunt Muranski, PZPR Politburo member, visited the "Bumar-Fablok" Factory in Chrzanow on 24 May. (25 May, p 1)

Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of foreign affairs, received Siegfried Ludwig, governor of Lower Austria, on 17 May. (18 May, p 2)

Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of foreign affairs, received U Min Naung, outgoing Burmese ambassador, on 20 May. (21-22 May, p 2)

Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of foreign affairs, visited the "Glogow" Copper Plant in Glogow on 24 May. (25 May, p 1)

Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, attended a meeting of PZPR sociologists held on 19 May. (20 May, p 2)

Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, visited the Institute of Communications in Miedzeszyn near Warsaw on 24 May. (25 May, p 1)

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, PZPR Politburo member, visited the Plock Petrochemical Plant in Plock on 24 May. (25 May, p 1)

Gabriela Rembisz, PZPR Politburo candidate member visited the "Cegielski" Works in Poznan on 24 May. (25 May, p 1)

Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of national defense, on an unspecified date chaired a meeting of the Ministry of National Defense Military Council held at the military barracks in Koszalin. (21-22 May, p 2)

Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of national defense, visited the Polish Aviation Plant in Swidnik on 23 May. (24 May, p 2)

Zofia Stepien, PZPR Politburo member, visited the "Bierut" Steelworks in Czestochowa on 24 May. (25 May, p 1)

Leaders' Public Appearances 25-31 May

AU0306090088 [Editorial report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 26 May through 1-2 June reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

On 30 May, Politburo Member Zygmunt Muranski, Politburo Candidate Member Manfred Gorywoda, and Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski attended the plenum of the Katowice PZPR Committee discussing culture (31 May p 2).

On 25 May, PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski gave an interview to RAI chairman Enzo Biagi (26 May p 1).

On 25 May, Premier Zbigniew Messner received Tadeusz Czechowicz, Polish ambassador in Hungary (26 May p 8).

On 31 May, Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski received a delegation of the Cuban Supreme Court (31 May p 2); on 30 May he received Alojzy Bartoszek, Polish ambassador in Canada (31 May p 2).

On 30 May, Central Committee Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek received a delegation of the Cuban Supreme Court (31 May p 2).

On 27 May, Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak chaired a Central Committee session discussing youth problems (28-29 May p 2); on 28 May he chaired a meeting of party secretaries discussing elections to the people's councils (30 May p 2).

On 26 May, Jozef Czyrek, received Yugoslav Ambassador Branko Pucharic (26 May p 2); on 30 May he received a delegation of the Belorussian Communist Party (31 May p 2).

On 26 May, Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, presented Ludwik Warynski prizes to meritorious authors (27 May p 1).

On 25 May, Politburo Candidate Member Manfred Gorywoda and SED Politburo Member Hans-Joachim Boehme signed an accord on party cooperation between Katowice Voivodship and the Halle District (26 May p 2); on 26 May he opened a Katowice picture gallery (27 May p 2).

On 26 May, Politburo Member Czeslaw Kiszczak asked Z. Rudnicki, chairman of the Central Handicrafts Trade Union, to take action to improve the performance of baking and confectionery trades (27 May p 3); on 28 May he asked the minister of domestic trade to tighten local control over the observance of the anti-alcohol law (30 May p 2).

On 25 May, Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, chaired a meeting discussing current farming issues (26 May p 8); on 28 May he attended the Nysa meeting of the veterans of the workers movement (30 May p 2).

On 28 May, Politburo Member Alfred Miodowicz attended a Rzeszow function to mark printer's day (30 May p 2).

On 28 May, Politburo Member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak unveiled a plaque in Kunowice commemorating the electrification of 10,000km of Polish railroads (30 May p 2).

On 30 May, Politburo Member Marian Orzechowski met with political experts in the Polish Institute of International Affairs (31 May p 2).

On 28 May, Politburo Member Tadeusz Porebski met a delegation of Yugoslav political experts (30 may p 2); on 30 May he attended the Miedzyszyn seminar on the economic reform for 70 secretaries of the primary party organizations and met with outstanding pupils and students of Siedlce Voivodship in the Lukowo elementary school (31 May p 2).

On 26 May, Politburo Member Mieczyslaw Rakowski received the Ludwik Warynski literary prize (27 May p 3).

On 27 May, Politburo Candidate Member Gabriela Rembisz attended the PZPR-SD session in Poznan discussing the economic reform (28-29 May p 2).

On 27 May, Politburo Member Florian Siwicki attended the Warsaw session of the Independent Trade Union of Civilian Employees of the Armed Forces (28-29 May p 2).

On 26 May, Politburo Member Zofia Stepien attended a Czestochowa function to honor 21 meritorious mothers (27 May p 2).

On 27 May, Politburo Member Marian Wozniak attended the PZPR-SD session in Poznan discussing the economic reform (28-29 May p 2).

Ceausescu Sends Message to Children on 1 June

AU0106072788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2003 GMT 31 May 88

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Address on the First of June"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/5/1988—President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the Young Pioneers and the Falcons of the Homeland and all the children of Romania and all the youth, on the occasion of the first of June, the following message:

I am particularly pleased, on the international day of children, to address you, the Young Pioneers and the Falcons of the Homeland, all the children and the whole youth of Romania, a friendly salute, and to wish you to grow strong and healthy, to learn and become dignified, devoted citizens of Socialist Romania, dependable builders of socialism and communism in our beloved homeland.

The party and the socialist state surround you, dear friends, with great love, and take care that you should enjoy—through the work of your parents and brothers, of the entire nation—best living conditions, education and instruction, a multilateral development and the full assertion of your personality, that you should train thoroughly in order to participate actively in the implementation of the great programmes for the country's multilateral thriving.

You, dear children and youths, live and grow in a society which holds man, his well-being and happiness, dearer than anything else, which opens wonderful prospects to you, to the entire people. In the framework of its general policy of building the new, socialist system in Romania, of continuously improving—in step with the growing economic and social might of the country—the material and spiritual standard of living of all the working people, our party sees to it that you should learn thoroughly and acquire the greatest knowledge in all the domains of activity, and from your first steps into social life, you should be ensured adequate jobs, according to everyone's training and ability, so that you may join with best results the effort of the whole country, of all the builders of socialism in our homeland.

Dear young friends and children, you enjoy conditions which the country's children never have, never could have enjoyed in the past, under the old system based on oppression and exploitation. Make use of these wonderful conditions in order to learn, to learn and learn again, in order to be most useful to the country, taking permanently after the example of our working class, of the peasants and the intellectuals who, tightly united under the leadership of the party, unswervingly implement the resolutions of the 13th congress and of the National Conference of the Party regarding the country's economic and social development, its advancement to ever higher peaks of civilization and progress.

Now that you are close to the end of the school year, I address you and your teachers and educators, the youth and the children's organizations, warm congratulations for their results, and invite you to learn and work with more and more passion and devotion in order to prepare yourselves from all the points of view as genuine revolutionaries taking further the flame of the noble ideals of progress, freedom and independence of our glorious people.

Our party has turned the care for the life, training and education of the youth into one of the fundamental goals of its policy, of the entire society. Under this highly humanitarian policy this country will do everything, in future too, in order to ensure the fundamental human rights—therefore also the rights of the youth, who are the country's future—the right to work, instruction, education and culture, to a dignified and happy life, to peace.

You live and you grow up in a complex stage in mankind's development when there are many serious political, economic and social issues in the world that adversely affect the peoples' present and future and jeopardize life on the earth. In many countries of the world there are millions of children who suffer and die of hunger, who are consumed by diseases, by misery and poverty. They are deprived of possibilities to learn, to enjoy the enlightenment provided by science and culture, the benefits of human civilization. Millions upon millions of young people in various countries are unemployed and look for a job in vain. They have no shelter, nor do they have any prospects for self-accomplishment.

On the international day of the child we express our hope that all the states and governments of the world will pay greater attention to the lives and the problems of the youth and of the children, that they will show concern for the virtual ensurance of the fundamental rights the young generations need so that every child, every young man and women may see their dreams of development and accomplishment in complete freedom, of unhampered access to the gains of civilization, of a life in a better and more just world, a world of peace and progress for mankind as a whole come true. There is no other loftier duty for all those who love life and who love children—the future of mankind—than to firmly commit themselves that they will do their utmost for the ensurance of peace, for disarmament, for the ensurance of the peoples' free and happy lives.

Our party and state will promote actively—the way they have done so far—an international policy of peace collaboration and understanding with all world nations, will carry on an intense activity in the international arena for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the peoples and the children of the world to live free from the fear that they will fall victim to a devastating war that could destroy all living conditions on the earth, so that you, the youth and the children of the homeland, may fulfil your bold aspirations and wishes for progress, and our entire

people may plenarily place its forces in the service of the implementation of the programmes for the country's economic and social development, the rise in civilization standards and in welfare.

Romania is resolved to make its full contribution to the disarmament policy, to the elimination of the use and threat of force from the international life, to the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues, and will militate steadily for the broad rallying of all forces and peoples in the fight for the lasting establishment of a climate of peace and collaboration in the world where all nations—and the youth in the first place—may freely build their destinies, in keeping with their own will, without any outside interference.

On the international day of the child, I wish you, dear friends, Young Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons, the youth and all the children in our country many successes, joys and satisfactions in your lives, in your work and in your education, a happy childhood. I also wish your parents, your teachers and educators further accomplishments in their entire activity devoted to the homeland's progress and flowering, I wish you good health and happiness.

Indian Trade Minister Pays Official Visit

Received by Ceausescu

AU2705185388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/5/1988—Friday, 27 May, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Narain Dutt Tiwari, minister of commerce and finance of India, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Indian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation the proceedings of which were held in Bucharest these days.

On the occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a cordial message of salute from the president of India, Ramaswamy Venkataraman. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were also conveyed warm greetings from Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his wife.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed a warm salute to the president of India and best wishes to the Indian premier and his wife on his own behalf and on behalf of Mme Elena Ceausescu.

During the talk emphasis was placed on the fine ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and nations which develop continuously in the spirit of the understandings covenanted at top level. It was stressed that the economic potential of Romania and India provided broad possibilities for the further expansion and diversification of economic and technical-scientific cooperation, of commercial exchanges. Stress was laid in that framework on the important role of the joint governmental commission in the promotion of new ways and modalities of developing cooperation on the basis of long-term agreements which should confer stability and perspective to the Romanian-Indian cooperation, for the benefit of the two countries and nations.

Current aspects of the world political life were approached, with emphasis on the identity or closeness of Romania's and India's stands on the major problems confronting mankind—peace, disarmament, the new international economic order—which favour the growth of cooperation on a both bilateral and international plane.

Economic Protocol Signed

AU2705193188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/5/1988—The ninth session of the joint Romanian-Indian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific cooperation concluded in Bucharest on Friday, May 27.

The co-chairmen of the commission, Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Narain Dutt Tiwari, minister of commerce and finance of the Republic of India, signed the protocol of the session.

During his stay in Romania, the head of the Indian delegation had an interview with the minister of finance, Gheorghe Paraschiv.

On the session of the joint commission, India's ambassador to Bucharest, Nathu Ram Verma gave a reception.

Ceausescu Message to Kaunda on OAU Anniversary

AU2705112388 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 May 88 p 1

["Message Addressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the SR of Romania, on the 25th OAU Anniversary"]

[Text] To Mr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia and Incumbent President of the OAU,

On the 25th anniversary of the founding of the OAU, I take great pleasure in extending to you, to the heads of state of OAU member countries, and to all African nations cordial greetings of friendship, solidarity, and best wishes.

Socialist Romania and the Romanian people highly value the rich activity carried out by the OAU during the past 25 years and the important contribution made by this organization to the struggle to obtain and consolidate the independence and sovereignty of African nations. They also value the struggle to remove colonialist and neocolonialist domination, to eliminate the policy of racist discrimination and apartheid promoted by the Pretoria regime and to ensure Namibia's undelayed access to independence.

The successes scored by African nations in the past 25 years along the road of national emancipation, socioeconomic progress, and a free and independent life are directly connected with the work to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of African states, and with many joint activities and efforts undertaken within the OAU.

Under current international circumstances—which are still serious, complex, and full of contradictions—a greater role devolves on the contribution of African nations and the OAU toward international efforts to halt the arms race; to resolutely proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; to settle contentious problems among states through peaceful means alone; and to build a new international economic order. A greater role is also needed to strongly assert and promote a new course in international life and to ensure the supreme right of nations to a free and dignified existence.

I express the conviction that the relations of close friendship and cooperation between Romania and the African states will continue to register fruitful development, on the basis of principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage, and noninterference in domestic affairs. This is to the mutual benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, security, understanding, and cooperation in the world.

I would like to wish the OAU, the African members states, and all African nations new successes in fulfilling their legitimate aspirations for free and dignified life, well-being, progress, and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Joint Meeting With DPRK Youth Group Ends

AU2705192388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/5/1988—The friendly meeting between representatives of the Romanian youth and representatives of the Korean youth ended on Friday, 27 May. The meeting occasioned an exchange of opinions and experience concerning the activity of the Union of Communist Youth of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Socialist Worker Youth of the DPR of Korea. Reference was made to the ascending course of the links of friendship, cooperation and solidarity on a youth line based on the traditional ties between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the two peoples and countries, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea.

The delegation of the Union of Socialist Worker Youth of the DPR of Korea saw round economic units, places of social and cultural interest in Bucharest Municipality and in Prahova and Buzau Counties.

On Friday the delegation met with Ioan Toma, first secretary of the UCY Central Committee.

At the end of the visit the leaders of the delegation of the Socialist Worker Youth of the DPR of Korea was received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Dascalescu Cables Afghan Premier on Election

AU3005202988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/5/1988—Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, sent a telegram to the prime minister of the Republic of Afghanistan, Muhammad Hasan Sharq, on his having been appointed to that office, conveying him warm congratulations and the best wishes of good health and full success in his activity. The telegram expresses the belief that through concerted efforts the two governments will contribute to the further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Afghanistan, in their mutual interest.

Leaders' Public Appearances 22-28 May

AU2905100788 [Editorial Report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 22-28 May period (sourceline given in parentheses):

On 24 May, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, and Emil Bobu, members of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, as well as Silviu Curticeanu, RCP Central Committee secretary, began a visit to Vilcea County (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 24 May).

On 25 May, President Ceausescu, accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, met and addressed the Vilcea County RCP Bureau (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0738 GMT 25 May), made a speech at a mass rally in Rimnicu Vilcea Municipality (Bucharest Domestic in Romanian 0840 GMT 25 May); and began a visit to Harghita County (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 25 May).

On 26 May, President Ceausescu, together with Elena Ceausescu, met and addressed the Harghita County RCP Bureau (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0710 GMT 26 May), and made a speech at a mass rally in Miercurea-Ciuc (Bucharest Domestic in Romanian 0815 GMT 26 May).

On 24 May, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Israel's MAPAM leader Granot (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 24 May).

On 27 May, President Nicolae Ceausescu received outgoing ambassadors of Morocco and Norway separately (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1632 GMT 27 May) and (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1634 GMT 27 May) respectively; and met with Indian Trade Minister N.D. Tiwari (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 27 May).

On 25 May, Neculai Ibanescu, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, attended a reception given by African ambassadors in Bucharest on the OAU's anniversary (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 25 May).

On 27 May, Colonel General Vasile Milea, candidate member of the PEC and minister of national defense, was received by SED's Erich Honecker and by Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister of National Defense in Berlin (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 27 May).

On 27 May, Gheorghe Paraschiv, minister of finance, met with the Indian minister of trade and finance, N.D. Tiwari (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 27 May).

On 27 May, Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received a DPRK youth delegation (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 27 May).

On 25 May, Ilie Vaduva, minister of trade and international economic cooperation, met with Hungary's minister of trade, Jozsef Marjai in Budapest (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0555 GMT 25 May).

On 27 May, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, signed a protocol together with Indian minister of trade and finance, N.D. Tiwari (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 27 May).

On 28 May, Paul Niculescu, member of the PEC, attended a Balkan cooperatives conference in Athens (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 28 May).

Briefs

Ukrainian Party Delegation's Visit

A delegation of CPSU activists, led by Comrade B.A. Sofronov, secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, paid an exchange of experience visit to our country on 16-21 May 1988. The guests held talks at the RCP Central Committee, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee, and at the Iasi County RCP Committee and visited educational institutions and social-cultural establishments in Bucharest and in Iasi Municipality. [Text] [*AU2405175188 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 May 88 p 5 AU*]

New Ferry Boats Finalized

Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/05/1988—The shipbuilders in Constanta—who proved their good constructive qualities in building many sea ships among which seven 150,000 dwt oil tankers (the last of which, "Pace", is now at the fitting out quay)—are finalizing two high-tech ships. The first one, "Calimanesti" 165,000-dwt ore carrier, is 305-m long, 46-m wide and 24.5-m high and it can carry only in one shipment a quantity of ore by means of which the country's biggest furnace—the 3,500-cubic-metre one in Galati—can work several days. Equipped with a 19,000-hp engine produced in Resita the ore carrier has high-tech Romanian products. The second Romanian ferryboat "Eforie" is waiting to be equipped. This 12,000-dwt special ship can load 108 railway cars, has two main engines, thus its speed is up to 17 knots, and a propeller perpendicular on the ship's centre line for lateral maneuvering. Being an easy draught ship, the ferryboat was ensured a rapid horizontal stabilization through electronically ballasting the lateral cargo tanks. The ship can carry long vehicles and has comfortable cabins for 112 passengers. Romanian whose sea fleet was of 300 ships with 4.3 million dwt displacement in 1986 cannot build ships bigger than 165,000 dwt not because it has not the technical capacities but because bigger ships cannot pass through the Bosphorus. [Summary] [*AU3105142888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1305 GMT 30 May 88 AU*]

Rail Network Development

Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/5/1988—The structure of the largest viaduct in Romania on the new Vilcele-Rimnicu Vilcea railway **Southern Romania** has been completed. Works started on two of the three tunnels on another line, Alunu-Albeni in Berbesti-Vilcea coalfield. In an advanced building stage are other tunnels in other parts of the country: those on the electrified line Suceava-Beclean **North-Eastern Romania** and those in the Simeria-Petrosani region **Central Romania** where eight tunnels are to be completed this year of which two have been commissioned these days. At the end of 1986 Romania boasted a railway network of 11,221 km, of which 3,328 electrified. [Text] [*AU3105121288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1323 GMT 30 May 88 AU*]

Zemljaric Speaks on Debt Rescheduling
AU0206172088 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] At a meeting in the SFRY Assembly of the Republican and Provincial Chamber, Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, talked about the arrangement with foreign creditors, personal incomes, prices, and the monopolist behavior in the market, especially that of meat producers. The first meeting of the Republican and Provincial Chamber after the election of new top people in the SFRY Assembly began by placing 11 items on the agenda. Dusan Popovski, the new SFRY Assembly president, called on both the delegates and the FEC to be more creative in their work. Olivija Rusovac reports.

The reason for the declaration by Dusan Popovski, SFRY Assembly president, was his personal dissatisfaction with the postponement of many items on the agenda. Reminding the delegates of the just ended LCY Conference, which also discussed the operation of the delegate system, Dusan Popovski demanded more creativity from the delegates, instead of their behaving like postmen, and demanded more competent explanations from FEC members. According to Dusan Popovski, about 35 percent of the subjects from the work program that were put on the chamber's agenda seriously disturbed their work. Mito Pejovski, FEC member, reacted to part of Dusan Popovski's statement, saying that there were actual problems because of the postponement of individual items, but that FEC members always competently represent the government.

Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president, spoke after this unusual beginning, which may herald a different type of work in the SFRY Assembly.

[Begin Zemljaric recording] The IMF executive board of directors yesterday took the decision to accept the memorandum on the economic policy of our country and approved, in principle, funds allocated under the standby arrangement amounting to about $490 million at the present rate of exchange.

The program set in the memorandum was unanimously supported and assessed as a strong program of relevant measures of economic policy and adjustments. It is the basis for the finalization of agreements with all foreign creditors, for the financial consolidation of our foreign debt, and also for support to the program.

I am taking this opportunity to brief you on the state of negotiations with all our creditors. An agreement has been reached with the commercial banks on rescheduling the principal of the debt amounting to about $7 billion, which is due by 1996, of which $1,089,000,000 is due in 1988. The agreement will finally be signed at the end of June this year. [end recording]

A debt of $3.2 billion is to be rescheduled with the Club of Paris, and commercial banks are to approve a loan of $300 million. These are the more important details of the overall arrangements.

Zemljaric assessed that malicious statements could frequently be heard in this connection. I want to say that the negotiations with our creditors follow our debt consolidation program, which was accepted by the assemblies of the republics and provinces and the SFRY Assembly. It was Yugoslavia that broached the question of debt rescheduling, and we did not act on anybody's orders.

The arrangement does not increase the overall medium-term and long-term debt. We only asked for the understanding of the creditors.

Zemljaric then added that all demand on the foreign exchange market was met in the first 3 days, but some banks did not abide by the regulations, because of which they were temporarily suspended from the market.

The value of exports up to the end of May was 21 percent up over the corresponding period last year. A surplus of $80 million has been created. Prices calmed down in May. Most collectives were cautious about demands for increasing prices, which range from 30 to 95 percent, but also exceed these figures. Zemljaric particularly stressed that demands for huge increases in utilities prices are not caused by the FEC decisions. The picture of the situation was completed by the fact that government intervention was requested in the meat market, but nobody had turned to the Federal Commodity Reserves first. Finally, the collectives that are doing badly requested exemption from the law on personal income limitations. However, a solution should not be sought in violating the law but in reducing the burden on the economy.

Problems in society are increasing, but to prevent them blocking the anti-inflation policy, the state and society must work out suitable measures and clear away everything that is economically dubious, Janez Zemljaric said.

Slovene Assembly Disagrees With 14 Amendments
AU2905101788 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 May 88 p 3

[V. Simonovic report: "The 'Unsuitable' Fourteen"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 23 May—The draft views of the Slovene Assembly conform completely to the majority opinion voiced at the public debate on amendments to the SFRY Constitution held in this republic, it was concluded today at the session of the Constitutional Commission of the Slovene Assembly. At this, the commission was briefed on the draft. The majority views presented in the draft are that the basic principles of the Constitution do not need to be changed, that the basic points and aims of many changes in the sphere of socioeconomic order and the political system are acceptable, although their realization requires very thorough

changes in the normative part of the Constitution, and that the position and responsibility of republics must not be changed. There are also 14 clearly presented proposals to which the Slovene Assembly will not give its consent.

Only What Is Acceptable [subhead]

It was therefore proposed that the amendment proposals on the following topics are unacceptable and that they should not be included in draft changes to the Constitution: monopoly revenue [monopolski dohodak], big technical-technological systems, the foundations of education, contradictions between republican and federal laws, taxation system and policy, the unified strategy of technological development, the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army, social organizations and associations, the jurisdiction of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces and the method of coordination in it, courts of justice and the public prosecutor offices, the Federal Court and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

It was also proposed that the draft constitutional amendments should contain only those solutions that are in conformity with the views of all republican and provincial assemblies. If this is not the case, as Miran Potrc stressed, the suggestion is to adopt individual amendments separately. On the basis of the contents of the draft amendments, the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia will decide whether or not this is in conformity with Article 337 of the Republican Constitution and will hold a referendum.

The Constitutional Commission suggested that the Republican Assembly should support the proposal that amendments on socioeconomic order and to some questions of sociopolitical system be prepared and adopted separately and that a special proposal on changes to the SFRY Constitution should be prepared on the basis of them, because this is in conformity with the views.

Apart from remarks and proposals (42 in all) on the way in which amendments—those that are basically sensitive—should be changed and which amendments should be changed, the Constitutional Commission suggests that 17 majority proposals from the public debate that are not part of the draft amendments should be examined and, in case agreement is reached on them, they should be included into the draft. Those proposals pertain to narrowing large possibilities of interference in the workers self-managing right to decide on the distribution of income earned, to the abolition of the obligatory aid to an organization of associated labor with extremely bad economic problems, to the change of the provision that a worker cannot lose his job in an organization of associated labor until he has found another one, and to the introduction in the Constitution of the workers right to strike, the right which is regulated by law.

Without Restrictions [subhead]

It was suggested that the provision that citizens have the right to set up production organizations in the cases regulated by law should be included in the SFRY Constitution. Some of the proposals demand that elements that restrict the citizens' right to the ownership of houses and apartments should be deleted from the Constitution, that in the case of joint investment and pooling of resources, there should be a joint management body, that the director has the right to suspend the decisions of the Workers Council which are at variance with the documents of the work organization, as well as that the commission for the election of the director should be constituted only of workers.

It was suggested that the possibility of regulating by law that a sociopolitical community must confirm to the self-managing general acts of self-managing interest communities performing duties of specific social significance should be deleted from the Constitution; that the possibility of city assemblies expanding their competence on the account of communal assemblies should be restricted; and that the question of leaders' election rights should be further examined. It should be in the Constitution that all citizens are equal before the law irrespective of their nationality, race, gender, political orientation, etc.

The proposal was reiterated that instead of the Fund for the Underdeveloped—which could be retained in the transitional period—one should envisage several other possibilities: joint investment based on mutual economic interests, crediting, and a bank for development. One of the proposals pertains to the interventions of the Federation. It was suggested that conditions for imposing intervention measures should be set in a more restrictive and precise way and that those measures should always be temporary. The Constitution should also oblige the SFRY Assembly to check the effects of intervention measures after a certain period of time and to establish the responsibility of the proposers if the measures had not been efficient.

Army Weekly Previews LCY Conference

AU2905112088 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2550 26 May 88 p 1

[B. Miletic commentary: "Hopes and Expectations of the LCY Conference: So That the Way Out of the Crisis May Begin"]

[Text] There are only 2 days left until the LCY Conference, our highest party meeting between congresses. The times at which the conference is taking place, the situation in society, and the aims toward which we strive deprive this event of the nature of a usual top LCY gathering and give it much wider and greater dimensions. The atmosphere is charged with considerable expectations and hopes that must not be betrayed, which places this conference among first-rate political events even before it is held. The voices of the public demonstrate this best.

Some members of the public were almost annoyed when certain officials said that "one should not expect too much from the LCY Conference." Working people and citizens do not care about the fact that a conference is not a congress; that such a meeting, being a form of LCY Central Committee activity, does not possess the right to come to conclusions and make resolutions; and that the statute limitations reduces its role to "diagnosing the situation" and "offering opinions" to the highest party forum. The people demand a constructive discussion. At this moment this can only mean finding a way out of the crisis.

And what about the LCY members?

One could say that the Communists are even more radical in their demands. They expect their chosen delegates and other participants at the conference to bring the spirit of the public discussion about the theses into the conference hall and transform it into stances that will be formulated after the 3 days work by the 786 delegates and conveyed to the Central Committee.

The will of the members demonstrated at thousands of meetings of basic organizations, committees, and other LC organs, wrapped up in the summaries at the level of the republican, provincial, and Army LC organizations could fill volumes. It would not be difficult to discern in these volumes the basic thought of the 2 million members, the thought that runs like a theme from the unforgettable discussion of the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session onward and that is contained in a single sentence: "The LC is the most responsible for the situation in society and the LC must find a way out of the crisis." The way in which this will be carried out, the methods, the means, and all the rest is a matter of agreement at such gatherings as the LCY Conference, but the members warn that it should not take forever to reach agreements.

The Communists in the Army, for instance, are seriously worried by the fact that the precepts of the 13th LCY Congress and of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program are being implemented inconsistently and slowly. Their attention in the public discussion was therefore to a considerable extent directed toward the causes of the vacillations, resistance, and obstacles that accelerate the development of the crisis. Therefore, they expect the conference to point out how it has happened that the development of self-management has been checked, why the revolutionary charge of the LCY has been almost spent, and why there is ideological weariness after a period of very great party successes.

The Army Communists believe that unless the conference clears up the "dilemmas" and vacillations about the ways and means of overcoming the crisis, and unless it lays bare the artificial alternatives whose aim is to divert attention from the necessary changes in society, its purpose will not be fulfilled. Considering that they are convinced that the chief causers of obstacles are not outside the LC or outside the institutions of the system, they expect the forthcoming gathering to confront this fact more resolutely and display a more pugnacious attitude than so far.

Having mentioned the Communists in the Army, let us say that the public discussion that they conducted about the Conference theses was extremely constructive. In addition, it paid appropriate attention to all the aspects of subjects. The economic and social problems did not push aside the question of the LC role and responsibility in building the Army. On the contrary, some of them, such as the ideological aspects of the attack on the concept of all-people's defense and the Yugoslav People's Army and their reflection on society defense preparations, were examined with particular attention, and it was conveyed to the LCY Conference that more resolute resistance to such attacks is needed.

It is true that the reasons for the attacks on the Army lie in the complexity of our economic and political situation, but they also lie in the inefficiency, insufficient organization, and the lukewarm offensive spirit of the LC and other socialist forces. In our divisions—economic, cultural, political, and national—which drive us further and further away from Tito's conception of self-managing democracy and which turn the LC into a coalition of republican and provincial parties, the enemies of our country see their chance and naturally turn against everything that makes our community firm. The fact that the Army was among the first to be attacked indicates its strength and prestige, which is why it is one of the greatest obstacles to the enemy's aims.

The Communists in the Army pointed out another fact that should not be overlooked by the LCY Conference. Foreign factors are obviously implicated in the directing of the crisis in our country. That they manipulate the internal opponents of socialist self-management can best be seen in the identity of their program and propaganda contents as well as in the synchronization of specific actions by the two. Those who pull the strings count on the destructive influence they exert on the consciousness of young people. Therefore, it is not just a question of goodwill whether or not the campaign against the concept of all-people's defense and the Yugoslav People's Army, which in the past 2 years has grown into open subversion, will be stopped. It is an imperative of the time in which we live and one of the indispensable conditions for the elimination of the crisis.

Croat LC Conference Examines Plight of Youth

LD2605182988 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 May 88

[Text] The LC can no longer and should no longer base its actions on verbal and ideological projections of the historical interests of the working class and society. Rather, it should directly deal with the concrete problems of youth, and this should be done through fundamental social changes in which young people have a

chance in everything to become equal members of society. This was said at the 2d Croat LC conference, which started this morning in Zagreb. The theme of the discussion is the LC and youth. Here follows a lengthy report from a joint editorial office of Yugoslav radio stations, with reports by Milan Puljiz, Dinka Martinovic, and Pavle Milivojev.

[Puljiz] it has been 700 days since the party congresses, and the social crisis is not only just abating, rather there is a danger that it will become a way of life. In such conditions, life is hardest for young people. They are the most educated, the most capable, but at the same time the most unemployed. Their prospects are the most blurred. Therefore it is understandable that the interest of young people in the LC is weakening considerably. They are the most numerous among the members returning their membership cards. They are the least numerous among the newly admitted members. What should be done under such conditions?

[Begin recording, unidentified speaker] We remain true to Tito's principle that a way out of the crisis is only possible if there is more democracy and freedom. This orientation of the Croat LC, which contains assumptions for a better future, more worthy of a human being, promises a great deal. But it also hides many unrecognizable situations. But has anyone ever given us anything as a gift? Have we not fought for everything, primarily through our own political action, the power of conviction that we have carried with us, as well as our abilities to express the real interests of the nation and working class, primarily those of young generation, since it used to be the proponent of revolutionary changes in society? Has not the LC been the agent of a public, political, democratic, and demographic transformation of Yugoslavia? That is why we should take the road toward socialist self-management and the creation of a democratic option. It is necessary to broaden cooperation with all those who are ready to fight for the idea of socialist self-management on these Yugoslav spaces. [end recording]

[Puljiz] 7the LC has constantly pointed out difficulties that have been hitting us like a tide. The LC has also pointed out ideopolitical directions toward the correct solutions. The LC is most responsible for the fact that the results are too modest, but that does not mean that it should take the matter of authority into its own hands—and such a complaint [zal] is sometimes heard; a lament [zal] for a party that was powerless, the essence of everything. Instead, the LC should act within the political system of socialist self-management. Its members must be active every day everywhere where people work, create, and self-manage. They must be in the frontline with their knowledge, action, and behavior.

[Begin recording, unidentified speaker] Young people are much more impatient with any form of political hierarchy that limits opportunities for the expression of one's own identity, any form of bureaucratic delay, voluntarist solutions to society and the economy, their own position and prospects. Therefore, clearly and responsibly, they are expressing the demand that a more concrete chance should be given to those who will in practice prove that it is possible to develop more speedily and to live better. Let this be the criterion of cadre policy: Everybody, and a young person as well, can test and prove themselves only in practice based on real knowledge, in work and responsible decisionmaking, with all their ideas as well as their illusions. There should not be, nor are there, any who are omniscient and indispensable. [end recording]

[Puljiz] A young person is impatient, believes little in beautiful words or promises. Young people are seeking their opportunities, here and now, rejecting polemics about this or that kind of socialism. They are in favor of a socialism of successful individuals, for a society of knowledge, work, progress, and prosperity.

[Begin recording, unidentified speaker] In a situation when, in these Yugoslav spaces of ours, some strongly prominent disintegration processes are present, when we understand each other only with increasing difficulty, and when reaching agreements is becoming increasingly difficult, we have a complete right to say that our orientation is a developed and self-managing Socialist Republic of Croatia in a self-managing, developed, and our common SFRY. We cannot have one without the other. This is our stand, because a development of socialist self-management is not possible without strengthening new forces or without the affirmation of togetherness and renewal of the fundamental values of the Yugoslav revolutionary experience and Yugoslav socialist patriotism. [end recording]

[Puljiz] What is presently on offer to the young generation is certainly not a socialism according to their own measure and taste. Crisis is on offer now, and nobody can be satisifed. This must be known, and is mostly known in the LC. Therefore nobody can promise anybody a brighter future and an easy life. Instead of this, the LC and each of its organizations and leaderships must offer concrete programs on how to overcome the crisis and realize that which is wanted: programs in which all those who know can and should take part through work and creation, regardless of whether they are old or young or which school they went to. After all, young people are the least guilty of the crisis that is hitting them cruelly. At the same time young people must be among the best qualified to tackle the crisis and to overcome it. After all, this is the destiny of each young generation, and of this one as well. The crisis is their punishment, but they can turn it into their chance.

[Martinovic] The self-consciousness and identity of the young generation were the predominant themes at the beginning of the discussion. The forms in which they are realized are less and less institutional and increasingly informal, perhaps precisely because young people do not believe that by working in the LC and (?part) of the youth organization they can market—and what is much more important—realize their ideas. This is perhaps best

illustrated by the fact that as many as 88 percent of young people in this republic are not members of the LC. It is only when young people reaffirm their identity that they can take more important social and political steps forward and the role of the LC here lies in facilitating the affirmation of young people in its ranks, especially because some consider this generation of young people to be crisis-ridden, or a crisis generation, while others believe that the time and relations in it can be in crisis and results bad, but not a generation in itself.

There was also discussion today of the specific features of individual environments and the warning that they must be respected. Thus, for example, it was said of the island of Krk that there is no unemployment there, although in the season as many as several thousand young workers come from Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina, especially from the Cazin region following the Agrokomerc affair. Young people are returning to the islands, but the optimal forms of their sociopolitical involvement have still not been found, nor has their self-managing work, precisely because of these specific features. The LC should therefore put its own house in order so that it can make further progress, although if young people have so far been merely the ornament of a celebrated generation, then this is the time for them to cease to be so, it was said today in Zagreb from the rostrum of 2d conference of the Croatian LC.

[Milivojev] The common message of delegates from Osijek, Dubrovnik, Korcula, Zagreb, and other areas was the warning that young people feel as though they are more concerned about the LC than the LC is concerned about them. Society has been divided, above all, into those who work and those who do not work, and the latter are referred to most frequently. The role of the party in solving this problem is seen above all in its influence in establishing market relations and economic legalities whereby employment will be available for those who are capable of it and not for those who get work through the back door and who, once they are employed, can in practical terms no longer lose that employment. In a word, the search is on for more radical changes in social relations and changes in the method of work of the LC. It must abandon its forum-style forms of activity and cadre policy in which young people are not represented by the best but those who want a career, and it must abolish privileges and struggle more intensely against nationalism—about which it was said that regardless of individual cases, the young generation is not and will not be characterized by it.

Education at all levels also received strong criticism, and the most characteristic assertions are that we are not stepping forward toward the 21st century but toward the beginning of this century, and that the university is under threat of death with the retirement of old professors, because renewal falls down on the logic of financing through self-managing communities of interest and that there must be much more responsibility of those who create—or whose duty it is to realize—the educational process. As we report this, the debate is still going on and so far about 40 delegates have taken the floor.

Summit Termed 'Another Major Step Forward'

LD0206174488 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Moscow summit between Reagan and Gorbachev, the fourth in the last 3 years and apparently not the last, was on the whole very successful. This, in any case, was confirmed by the two leaders at their separate press conferences. As expected, the talks were comprehensive and touched on all important issues. In our view, priority was given to bilateral relations. In addition to the four—not five, as anticipated—meetings between Reagan and Gorbachev, the foreign and defense ministers also held talks. In comparison with the previous three meetings, the one in Moscow made the most progress because Reagan's hosts made it possible for him to hear and see all he wanted, including a meeting with dissidents, an event unprecedented in the history of Soviet relations with any country. This last event only reiterated that glasnost and perestroyka in the Soviet Union are not a day-to-day policy but indicate major internal changes designed to radically change relations within Soviet society.

Reagan was given the opportunity to see for himself that Moscow wants good and stable relations with the United States on the principles of full equality and identical security. The impression is that such a policy suits the United States, which indicates that in the last 8 years much has changed in the United States as well in its attitude toward the Soviet Union.

Contrary to the expectations of some and to Soviet hopes, no accord on long-range missiles was signed in Moscow. Something went wrong somewhere, despite the fact that this was a special task assigned to the foreign and defense ministers and also a team of experts from the two countries. However, in light of what Reagan and Gorbachev said at the separate press conferences, it can be said with confidence that an agreement on long-range missiles will be signed by the end of the year, that is, before Reagan's mandate in the White House expires. This implies that the two leaders may meet for a fifth time. Gocbachev noted such a possibility even before Reagan arrived in Moscow while, on the other hand, Reagan did not rule it out.

It is not known for certain what progress was made on this occasion in resolving regional problems, although it seems that some progress was made as regards the Near East crisis. The Americans appear more likely to accept the idea of an international peace conference on the Near East than they were before the summit.

The fourth Reagan-Gorbachev summit will continue to be commented upon widely, not only in the two countries but throughout the world as well. The third special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in New York will demonstrate to what extent the two superpowers are prepared, in cooperation with other countries, to contribute to the efforts to resolve this major problem. On this will largely depend the way in which the wider world public will assess the course and outcome of the Moscow summit.

When all is taken into account, our view is that yet another major step forward has been made and that, more than ever before, the two superpowers became aware of the indivisible nature of world peace. In any case, it is up to them to prove this.

Further Reportage on Mikulic's Visit to Japan

Mikulic Holds Press Conference

LD2705140788 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1202 GMT 27 May 88

[Mikulic—News Conference"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 27 (TANJUG)—Calling Japanese journalists to stimulate mutual acquainting between the two countries through their writing, Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic said "we obviously do not know enough and that is one of the reasons why economic cooperation between our two countries is insufficient" at the Tokyo National Press Club today.

Yugoslav-Japanese trade stands at one tenth of Yugoslavia's trade with the United States and one 25th of trade with F.R. Germany. Last year's trade between the two countries stood at 214 million dollars, with imports from Japan accounting for two thirds of the amount.

Mikulic said his official visit and talks with Prime Minister Takeshita and leading Japanese Government and economy figures were aimed at expanding economic relations on the basis of excellent political ties.

Mikulic added that both sides had expressed the wish to raise Yugoslav-Japanese economic relations to a higher level through joint investments, joint ventures on third markets and cooperation in tourism and transport at the Tokyo talks.

He specially pointed out that the talks also covered the founding of a joint Yugoslav-Japanese bank and opening a direct Belgrade-Tokyo air line.

Mikulic gave a detailed explanation of the program of Yugoslavia's economic reform which was aimed at opening to the world economy, market manner of conducting business operations and lowering the state's role in the economy to a KYODO journalist's question.

Answering a question by a NIHON KEZAI economic daily journalist on the Belgrade government's views of the coming Reagan-Gorbachev summit, Mikulic welcomed the negotiations on lowering nuclear armaments and said Yugoslavia views the detente as a universal process in which all peoples and states should take part.

Non-Aligned Yugoslavia supports all initiatives aimed at toppling barriers standing in the way of movements of people and ideas, Mikulic said.

An ASAHI SHIMBUN journalist asked if Yugoslavia, considering that it has diplomatic relations with the DPR Korea, is engaged in convincing Pyongyang to participate in the Seoul Olympics and what significance the Yugoslav Government places on the Olympics.

Mikulic answered that the Olympic movement should be freed of all political combinations and pressures.

Yugoslavia wants the Seoul Olympics to succeed and it never discussed participation in the games with any country because Yugoslavia decisively opposes boycotting the Olympic games, Mikulic said.

A KYODO journalist asked how it was possible to subdue international terrorism and what Yugoslavia has undertaken considering that the terrorists who last November caused the tragedy of a South Korean airliner had previously been in Belgrade where they undertook preparations of the act.

Mikulic answered that Yugoslavia had itself been the target of terrorist attacks and said that 100 Yugoslavs, including nine diplomats, had died over the past 25 years in attacks by the facist emigration abroad. Over 300 Yugoslavs had been injured in the attacks.

Mikulic said that in the Tokyo talks, the need for cooperation in combatting terrorism had been underscored, but no specific state had been mentioned.

He set out that Yugoslavia was a completely open country which, as such, can not control who and with what intention is passing through it.

We were not informed or warned about the attack on the South Korean plane. Assumptions that preparations had been conducted in Yugoslavia have not been confirmed Mikulic said. He pointed out that the attackers had stayed in other European states at the time. "We do not know where they prepared the attack", the Yugoslav premier said.

Yugoslav and Japanese security forces exchange information and that cooperation should be better, stronger and more regular, Mikulic said in reply to the last question at the hour-long news conference.

The meeting with Japanese journalists this afternoon marks the end of the Yugoslav premier's official and friendly visit to Japan.

Premier Mikulic and the Yugoslav delegation were received by Japanese Emperor Hirohito earlier at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

Crown Prince Akihito and Prime Minister Takeshita attended the formal lunch in Mikulic's honor offered by the Japanese emperor.

This afternoon, Mikulic leaves for Kyoto with members of the Yugoslav delegation.

Mikulic Departs Japan

LD2905083488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0657 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Osaka, 29 May (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic left Osaka for Belgrade last night, bringing to an end his official friendly visit to Japan. The 4 days of Yugoslav-Japanese talks, which confirmed their exceptional political relations, should also signal a change in bilateral economic cooperation.

To achieve this, Premiers Takeshita and Mikulic concluded several concrete agreements. Japan announced that it will include Yugoslavia in its future program to recycle its enormous foreign trade surplus. This is a new $30 billion fund that the Tokyo government is planning to plow back into international finance in the shape of aid or favorable credits to developing countries in debt. It has also been agreed that Japan will soon organize a big seminar, during which Japanese and Yugoslav businessmen will exhibit program and advance ideas about future joint business.

Mikulic Returns to SFRY

LD2905151188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG)—The visit to Japan represents a step toward closer integration of the economies of the two countries, FEC President Branko Mikulic stated today, on his return from his official friendly visit to this country.

At Belgrade airport, Mikulic said that in Japan he had talks with his host, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, and representatives of Japanese business. These talks are a continuation of last year's dialogue conducted here with then Prime Minister Yashuhiro Nakasone, Branko Mikulic added.

The FEC President explained that in the intervening period the realization of several initiatives for the development of Yugoslav-Japanese economic relations had come about and so this visit to Japan was primarily "to serve these and the negotiation of new initiatives."

We agreed, Mikulic went on, that Yugoslavia, as a developing country, will be a beneficiary of funds from the Japanese recycling fund (the fund has at its disposal about $30 billion), but that not all the funds go via the World Bank, as this makes the money that Yugoslavia would get more expensive. In this context, it has been arranged that about $100 million will be channelled directly into business banks in Yugoslavia, and not via ithe World Bank, the FEC president stressed.

Mikulic stressed that there were detailed talks with the Japanese side on the possibilities for improving joint ventures, joint research, and joint participation in the markets of third countries. "We noted that the potential for bilateral economic cooperation is nowhere near exploited," Branko Mikulic said. He expressed his conviction once again that the talks in Japan will contribute to the two economies drawing closer together, despite the huge geographical distance.

Asked to comment on the new FEC measures that, during his sojourn in Japan, have begun to be applied, Mikulic was explicit: this is what was agreed to, and there must be perseverance in the implementation of what has been agreed, because there is no alternative to these economic measures. He added that they should bave been initiated on 15 May, but there had to be a short delay because of the lack of "fresh money." We could not have waited any longer without threatening economic development in the second half of the year, and without jeopardizing the giving of dynamic momentum to the growth rate, industrial and other production, and exports, etc., Branko Mikulic said, and concluded that "there should be no hesitation over the implementation of outlined measures."

Mikulic was welcomed back by Milos Milosavljevic, FEC vice president, Zoran Miskovic, FEC secretary general, Murat Agovic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and other personalities. Also present at the welcoming ceremony was Akira Matsui, the charge d'affaires of the Japanese Embassy.

Belgrade Radio Comments on Visit

AU2905140488 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 29 May 88

[Report by TANJUG correspondent Milan Radovic from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] FEC President Branko Mikulic's visit to Japan has concluded with the impression that politics have done what they could, but that there is still work to be done. This work will have to be initiated and realized by the people from the two countries' economies. Namely, the visit has confirmed the exceptional political relations, but its primary aim was to cause a turnaround in the present extremely meager economic cooperation between Japan and Yugoslavia.

As far as the governmental level is concerned, Premiers Takeshita and Mikulic have reached three completely definite agreements. The first is that Japan will include Yugoslavia in the programs of [word indistinct] of its huge foreign trade surpluses. What is involved is a new, specifically Japanese fund of a total of $30 billion from surpluses, which reach several hundreds of billions of dollars a year. Prime Minister Takeshita's government plans to pour back the money from this fund into the international financial currents in the form of aid or more favorable credits to indebted developing countries. The second agreement, which should bring about new business links, is contained in Prime Minister Takeshita's decision that Japan should organize a big seminar soon at which Japanese and Yugoslav businessmen will present their programs, offers, and ideas on joint jobs.

During the talks with Mikulic in Tokyo, leading representatives of Japanese business world expressed great interest in the changes in Yugoslav laws pertaining to foreign investment and in the economic reform that should remove barriers from joint ventures.

The third specific agreement reached by Premiers Mikulic and Takeshita was expressed in the joint wish that the Seoul Olympic Games be crowned with full success. Mikulic said in Tokyo that the Olympic movement must be free from all political combinations and pressures and reminded the other side that Yugoslavia had always opposed boycotts of any Olympic Games.

The FEC president and members of the Yugoslav delegation left Japan last night from Osaka airport after spending a day sightseeing in the historical capital of Kyoto.

Nonaligned Meeting in Cuba To View Disarmament

LD2605150888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1428 GMT 26 May 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 26 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Government Spokesman Aleksander Stanic said at a press conference here today that the nonaligned countries should strive for a democratization of disarmament negitiations and the maintenance and promotion of multilateral forms of negotiations, as an irreplaceable way of bringing about comprehensive disarmament.

Disarmament will be practically the only item on the agenda of a special ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau in Havana from May 28 through 30. This will be the first meeting of its kind in the nearly thirty-year-old history of the Nonaligned Movement.

Stating the Yugoslav Government's views on the Havana meeting, Ambassador Stanic said that the "changed international conditions require of the nonaligned countries certain adjustments and accord on a platform on disarmament which would reflect the authentic, nonaligned approach to the problem."

"We expect that in Havana support will be (?given to) the great powers' orientation towards negotiations, which has so far provided some initial, but important steps towards starting a genuine disarmament process," the spokesman stressed.

The meeting in Havana is of special importance also because it will directly precede the UN General Assembly's third special session on disarmament, from May 31 through June 25 in New York. In this context, the meeting in Havana will be useful as an opportunity for adjusting stands for the nonaligned action in New York, concluded Stanic.